

FREE PULL-OUT MAG INSIDE THE 50 GREATEST MYSTERIES OF ALL TIME

HISTORY

REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 43 // JUNE 2017 // £4.99

NAZI SPIES IN NEW YORK

When U-boats landed
at Long Island

A BRIEF HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY

Who voted for elections?

ENGLAND vs FRANCE

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

How close did the King of England come
to conquering medieval France?

**THE FATHER OF
ANCIENT EGYPT**
The search for Imhotep

**VICTORIA AND
ALBERT** A tragic
royal love story

**IT WAS 50 YEARS
AGO TODAY...**
How flower power fuelled
the Summer of Love





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LOTTERY FUNDED

Trouble with the neighbours



If you know someone called Carter, Francis or Mortimer, then **you know someone with French origins**. These are just three of the hundreds of common 'English' names with their roots in Normandy. British history is entwined with that of

our neighbours across the English Channel (*la Manche* to our Gallic cousins). But nothing so epitomises **the endlessly uneasy relationship** between England and France as the Hundred Years' War (p28). England eventually lost – but **had it not been for a freak storm** in 1360, who knows how things might have panned out?

Sticking with the unknown, don't miss our **bumper pull-out supplement** investigating the 50 greatest mysteries in history (*centre pages*), in which we explore subjects that have kept us guessing – **from the sublime to the ridiculous**.

Of course, history is all about uncovering great stories from the past, and we have plenty more great tales to reveal. Ever heard about the **Nazis who landed a U-boat in**



It was 50 years ago today that the Beatles created the soundtrack to the Summer of Love (p57)

New York during World War II (p58)? Or the 19th-century **mother of three** who accepted a bet to cycle round the world – despite **never having been on a bike** (p69)?

Whatever you think of the issue, **please do write in** and tell us. Without your feedback, we've no way of knowing what you've thought. **Happy reading!**

Paul

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our July issue, on sale 22 June

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Your key to the big stories...



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THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

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Percent of Saqqara, Egypt, so far unearthed, revealing pharaohs' tombs and more. See page 41.

Eight

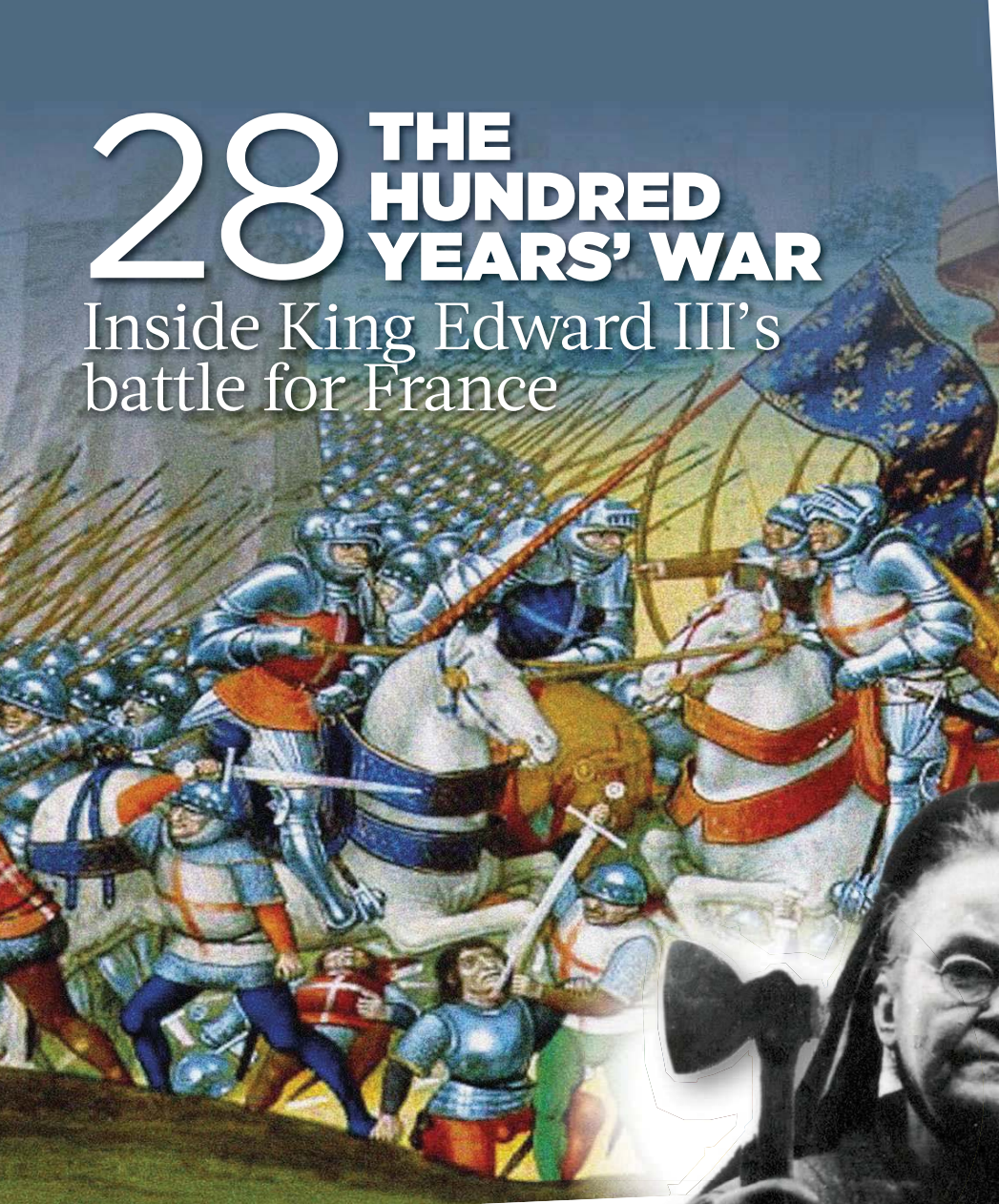
The number of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert's grandchildren who would sit on the thrones of European countries. See page 75.

3,500

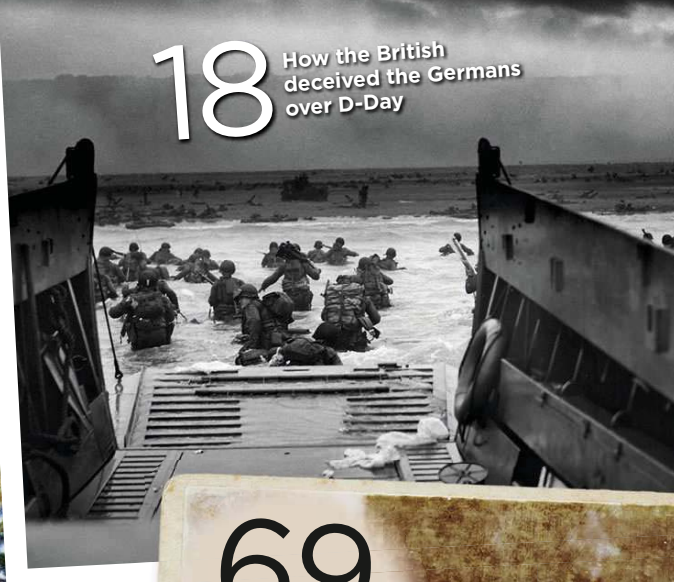
The length, in pages, of Giacomo Casanova's autobiography, telling (sometimes tall) tales of philandering. See page 24.

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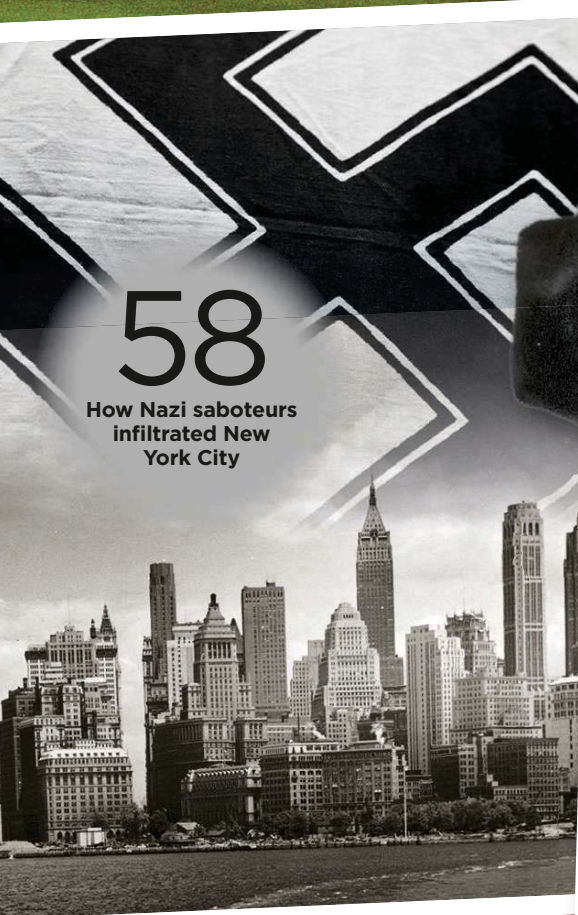
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Follow Annie Londonderry's tyre tracks around the globe



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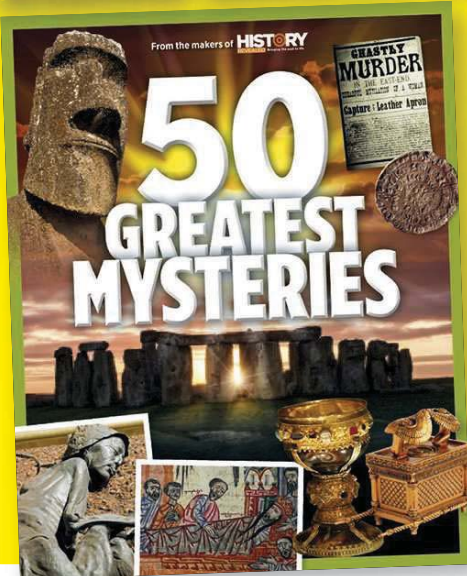
The tumultuous life of Casanova, the ultimate ladies' man



JUNE 2017

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PULL-OUT
MAG INSIDE**



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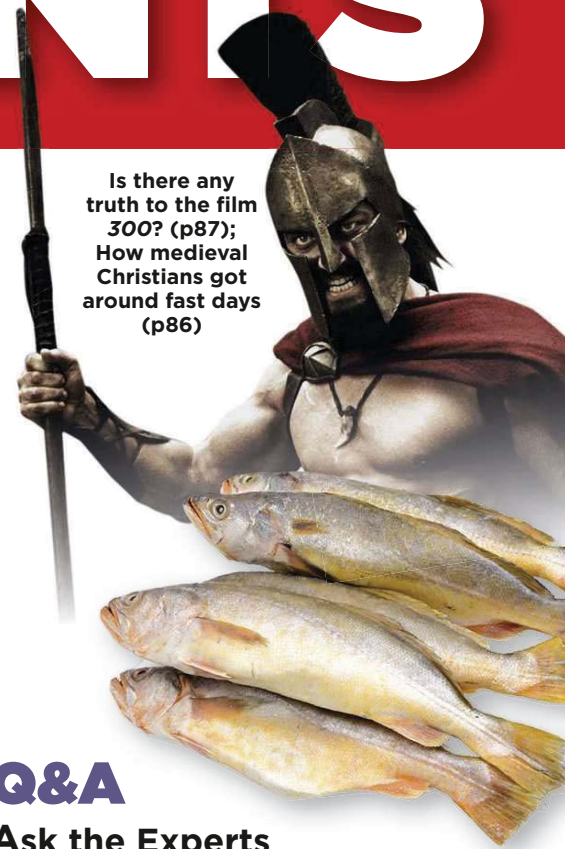
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FEEL AT HOME WITH QUEEN VICTORIA

Explore the seaside estate where the queen
raised a family and ruled an empire.



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ENGLISH HERITAGE
OSBORNE

Step into England's story

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch - share your opinions on history and our magazine

CAR PARK KING

I am a newcomer to this fascinating magazine that literally brings history to life. Your 'Time Capsule' front section is a really great idea and sums up events neatly, in order to help us remember them. The photographs in each issue are amazing and make each event a little bit more 'human'.

"Richard's story would shock anyone today with even an ounce of feeling"

Learning about the past from reading is fine, but the sheer gap in time between then and now, and the often outrageous behaviour of people almost makes it seem quite unreal.

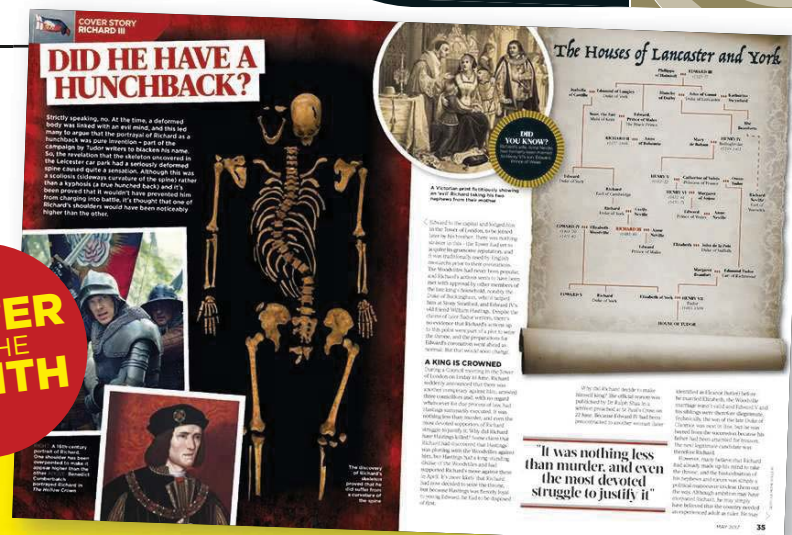
For instance, the divisive Richard III (Cover Feature, May

2017) was just another man from history when I was growing up. He was insignificant to me, as I wasn't interested. Now, as an adult with a fairly new interest in history, I see the past with new eyes. It's amazing to see the face of a real man, reconstructed from a skull found under a car park, that's now

over 500 years old. I wonder if I am on my own when I say I find it breathtaking (and more than a little startling) to think the astounding events of his life were actually very real.

Richard's scoliosis (and potential physical deformity), the

LETTER
OF THE
MONTH



HERO OR VILLAIN?

One reader was shocked by the tempestuous tale of Richard III, last month's cover feature

story of the princes in the tower, and the drama of the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 would shock anyone today with even an ounce of feeling. I know this is only a snippet from our rich tapestry of history, but I think

it represents the nature of the time, as well as the challenges and confrontations people faced on a regular basis.

Frances Roberts,
Derbyshire

Frances wins a copy of *Tudor Monarchs: Lives in Letters* by Andrea Clarke (£15, the British Library). Many people think they know the Tudors, but its most famous figures are mostly viewed through the eyes of others. Andrea Clarke explores a number of personal letters that reveal the views of the kings and queens in their own words.



f I got my first copy of your magazine! So excited! Keep up the great work.
Miri Sherman

KNOWS NO END

I have been a reader of your magazine for nearly three years, and a subscriber for two. It's such a great read. Each article

leads me to research other things, which may get a quick reference in an article, or it'll be a phrase that makes me wonder where it originated. Through this magazine, my search for historical knowledge truly has no end.

Ryan Paul,
via email

PATIENT READING

I work at a hospital and *History Revealed* is popular among staff and patients alike. Keep up the good work on this great and informative magazine!

Julian Lyons,
Berkshire

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

While reading the stimulating and fresh approach to history that your magazine produces every month, I came across the article discussing the movie *Belle* (Reel Story, May 2017). Alice Barnes-Brown wrote sensitively on a racial issue, and showed how the English aristocracy perceived racism in the 18th century. It demonstrated that despite

what novels and films suggest, attitudes back then were not so different from those in recent times, though arguably the 20th century was both more violent and systematic in prejudice towards other races. Reading through the article, I got the feeling that *Belle* (produced and directed by Amma Asante) was very similar to the story of Sally Hemings, the biracial mistress of Thomas Jefferson. Rumours that she may have become his wife remain speculative.

Alice's article is brilliant and helps convey to a wider audience the double standards of English society, which at one point in the Georgian era could oversee the abolition of slavery, yet could treat people of other nations like puppets on a string because of their skin colour.

Duncan McVee,
via email

EVOCATIVE

Dido Elizabeth Belle, Britain's first black aristocrat, has inspired a number of depictions



Writer's reply:

Thanks, Duncan! You make a good point about the contradictory attitudes of the 18th century.

LAST RIGHTS

The sad story of Truganini (Extraordinary Tales, May 2017) is well-known here in Australia. Her life was full of sadness, largely caused by the marauding invaders. Colonialism is a shameful chapter in the history of Britain and Australia alike, and it's appalling that her final wish for a dignified funeral was only honoured in recent years. I am glad to see *History Revealed* cover this topic in a sensitive manner.

Laura Morris, Melbourne

f I am a fan of Richard III and enjoyed Julian Humphrys' article in the latest magazine. I find his articles are always so good and look forward to reading them.
Elaine Robinson

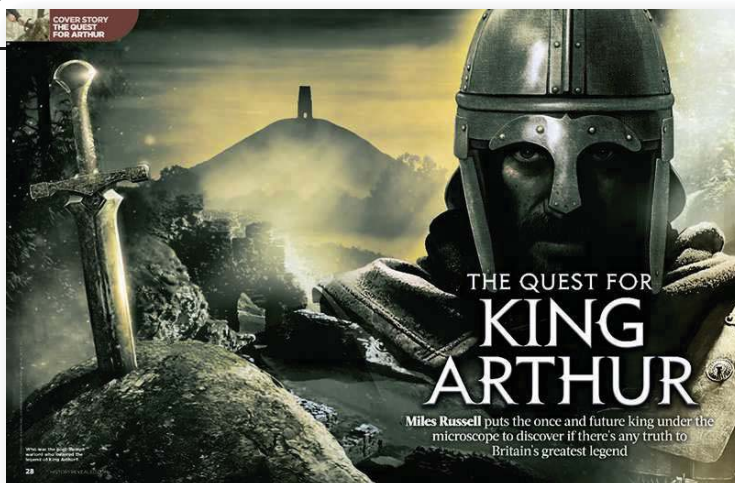
MYTH BUSTING

Enjoyed my very first issue of *History Revealed*. What drew me to the magazine was the feature on King Arthur by Miles Russell (March 2017). Russell is a fascinating writer, because he held my attention to the end, to find out whether he thought King Arthur actually existed. Based solely on Geoffrey of Monmouth, he concluded King Arthur was not real. Under such limited scope, who could disagree?

However, I feel he left out some important details. Whatever happened to writers Gildas, Bede and Nennius? They are hardly mentioned. Nennius is convinced Arthur did exist. Had Miles taken this approach, his answer would have been the opposite. I feel historians such as Christopher Gidlow and Norma Goodrich have done a truly microscopic examination of the legendary King Arthur.

Until I see a book from Miles Russell with similar research, I will be taking the position King Arthur did exist (maybe not as a king, but certainly an outstanding warrior). Now onto the next issue of *History Revealed*.

Clayton Donoghue, Canada



TRUTH WILL OUT

Fascination with King Arthur means his mythical status is still a contentious topic of debate

Miles Russell replies:

Glad you liked the article. The reason that Geoffrey of Monmouth was used as the main source in the article is that he was the first writer to put Arthur on the path to international stardom, as it were, providing the earliest life history of the King from conception to mortal wounding. Most writers acknowledge this point but don't look at Geoffrey's text in any detail, as, in the cold light of day, it appears too fantastical to be true. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore Geoffrey's text. Indeed, as the primary source for the legends of Arthur, as they became, it is vital to understand precisely what he says and the way he says it.

By taking his story in the context of Geoffrey's magnum opus, rather than treating the Arthur sections in complete isolation (as most writers

and researchers do), we can see that Arthur is, in fact, a composite character, the supreme 'Celtic superhero' compiled from multiple earlier characters.

He is, as you note, mentioned in passing by Nennius, but neither Bede nor Gildas mention him. As a magazine feature, of course, it is impossible to go into any great detail, but the full research, from which the article was a summary, can be found in my recent book, *Arthur and the Kings of Britain*.

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 41 are:
Allan Gee, Milton Keynes
Gwyn Davies, Salford
A Redmore, Bristol

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of *An Ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead*, translated by Edward Brooke-Hitching. The first-ever translation of this ancient guide to the afterlife is sure to enthral budding Egyptologists.

CORRECTIONS

• In our March Q&A, we said the last women to be convicted of witchcraft were tried in the 18th century. The last person to be convicted was actually Helen Duncan in 1944. Thanks to Glyn Jones for pointing this out!

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Bringing the past to life

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IMMEDIATE MEDIA



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WITNESS AN UNMISSABLE MOMENT IN HISTORY

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SNAPSHOT

1897 LAND HO!

One of Nelson's former flagships, HMS *Foudroyant*, lies helpless on a Blackpool beach. Launched in 1798, she had seen some glamorous service, but was sold by the Navy to enthusiast Wheatley Cobb in 1890. He toured the impressive ship around seaside towns, but one stormy night in June 1897, she broke anchor, hit a pier and ran aground on the Sands. Those eager to make a quick penny started selling souvenirs made from her wood. Unfortunately, she was destroyed in another storm later that year.







TIME CAPSULE
JUNE



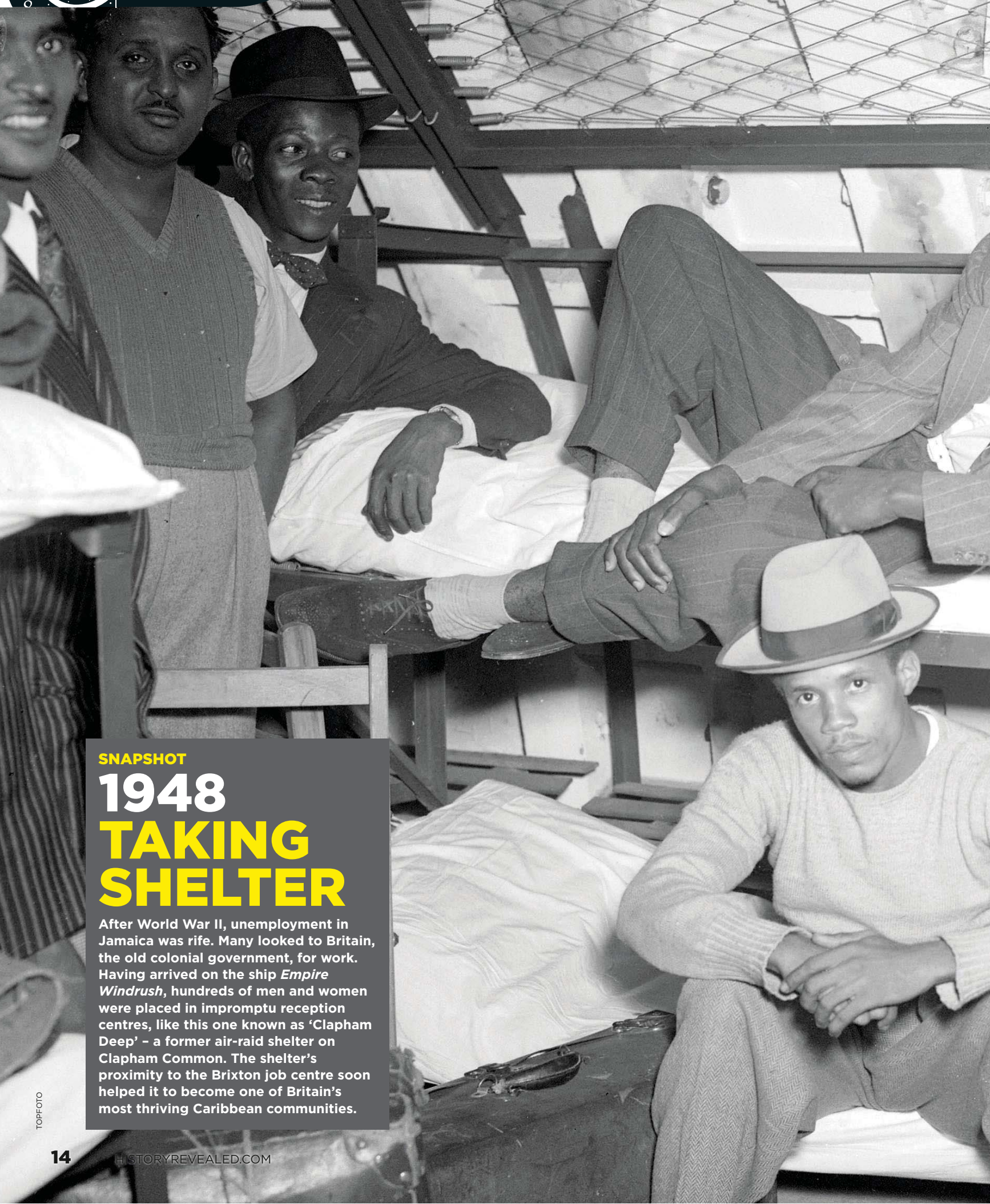


SNAPSHOT

1967 SLEEPING ROUGH

Of the thousands of harrowing images from the Vietnam War, Toshio Sakai's *Dreams of Better Times* stands out as one of the best. Winning a Pulitzer Prize in 1968, the photograph depicts an American soldier sleeping in a monsoon, watched over by his comrade-in-arms. Sakai, then a young Japanese photographer, recalled how the group had been heavily shelled and shot at, but the pouring rain temporarily stopped the fighting, allowing for a well-earned rest.

TOP PHOTO



SNAPSHOT

1948 TAKING SHELTER

After World War II, unemployment in Jamaica was rife. Many looked to Britain, the old colonial government, for work. Having arrived on the ship *Empire Windrush*, hundreds of men and women were placed in impromptu reception centres, like this one known as 'Clapham Deep' – a former air-raid shelter on Clapham Common. The shelter's proximity to the Brixton job centre soon helped it to become one of Britain's most thriving Caribbean communities.





"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **June**

500 MILES, 500 MORE

1809 PEDESTRIANISM BECOMES A CRAZE

In an ambitious wager, **walking enthusiast** Captain Robert Barclay Allardice bet 1,000 guineas that he could walk **1,000 miles** in six weeks. Clocking one mile each hour, his wager paid off, and he became known as the father of pedestrianism – a precursor to racewalking.

1,000 MILES TO GO



SWITCHING SIDES

1879 NAPOLÉON DIES FOR THE BRITISH

In a tragic but somewhat ironic event, **Napoleon Bonaparte's great-nephew**, Prince Imperial Louis-Napoléon, is killed in action while **fighting for the British**. The young exiled French Emperor fought in the **Anglo-Zulu War**, and died during a skirmish on 1 June.

BLOODY VANDALS

AD 455 SECOND SACK OF ROME

Rome's first **downfall** came in AD 410, when the Germanic Visigoth tribe invaded the city and brought down the empire. Forty-five years later, their neighbours, the Vandals, pillaged the city after the Emperor reneged on a deal. The Pope intervened, **allowing the Vandals to steal what they liked from Rome**, so long as they did not destroy any of its ancient buildings or infrastructure.

THAT'S A LOOT

The Vandals **plundered** Rome for 14 days, with relatively little violence, excepting the **murder of Emperor Petronius** by the enraged Roman populace.

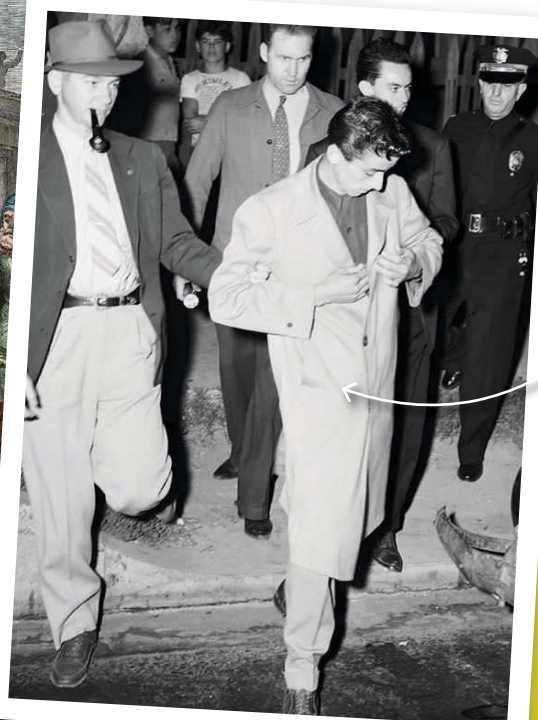


LOSING HER TEMPERANCE

1900 BATTLEAXE TRASHES THE BAR

In Kansas, 54-year-old **anti-alcohol campaigner** Carrie Nation begins her spree of **destroying saloons and taverns**. Her husband joked that she should use a hatchet for maximum effect. Replying, "That's the most sensible thing you have said since I married you," she went around the Midwest, continuing her own brand of vigilante justice **armed with an axe**, getting arrested 32 times.

Mrs Nation was a relatively large woman, at almost six feet tall. She described herself as a "bulldog running along at the feet of Jesus"



SUITED AND BOOTED 1943 THE ZOOT SUIT RIOTS

In Los Angeles, **racial tensions boiled over** during the 'Zoot Suit Riots', a conflict between white 'vengeance squads' and young Latino immigrants, wrongly perceived as delinquents. **The riots were named after the baggy suits worn by the Latinos**, which were viewed by authorities to be disregarding of war cloth rations. They eventually came to an end when military servicemen were confined to their barracks.

"...OH BOY"

June events that changed the world

15 JUNE 1215 GREAT CHARTER

A number of barons make King John sign *Magna Carta*, taking total control away from the monarchy forever.

11 JUNE 1509 DOOMED ALLIANCE

Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon. Their subsequent divorce led to the creation of the Church of England.

17 JUNE 1579 LAND HO!

Francis Drake drops anchor close to what is now San Francisco, and claims the entire North American west coast for Britain.

12 JUNE 1898 PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Revolutionaries sign the Philippine Declaration of Independence, freeing the islands from the control of Spain.

30 JUNE 1937 999 EMERGENCY

The emergency services in London unveil the phone number 999, allowing callers to alert them to an urgent situation.

22 JUNE 1941 OPERATION BARBAROSSA

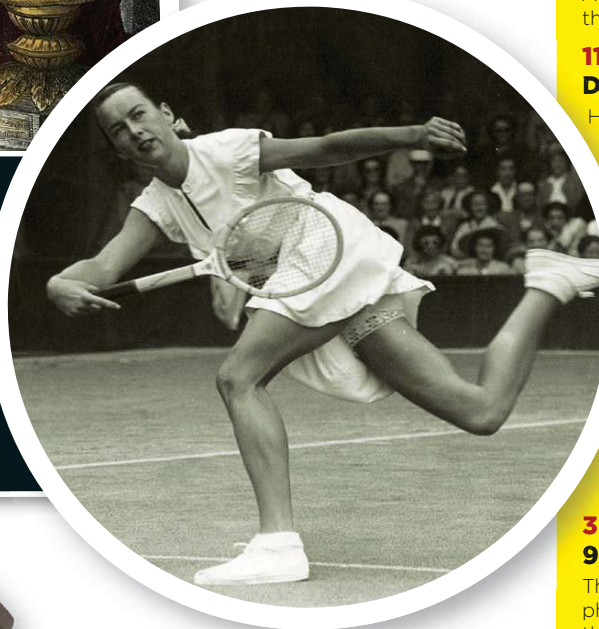
Hitler launches an ill-fated invasion of Russia, lasting just over five months, and is largely defeated come winter.

4 JUNE 1989 TIANANMEN SQUARE PROTESTS

Chinese students protest against the government in Beijing. In response, the government use weapons and armoured vehicles, killing thousands of people.

SKIRT SHOCKER 1949 TENNIS STAR DARES TO BARE

American tennis player Gussie Moran **shocked the Wimbledon crowds** by breaking the tradition of female players wearing knee-length skirts. Her **frilly knickers** sparked a media furore, with press jostling to get a low shot of her.



HORROR STORY 1939 LAST PUBLIC GUILLOTINING

France staged its **last public execution** surprisingly recently. The condemned was German serial killer Eugen Weidmann, who was to lose his head to the guillotine. Allegedly, the **hysterical behaviour** of those in attendance meant all future public executions were **banned**, but one figure in the crowd stood out - the future *Dracula* actor Christopher Lee.



AND FINALLY...

In 1675, the first stone of St Paul's Cathedral in London was laid. An 'Old St Paul's' had stood on the site since 1087, but was **gutted in the Great Fire of London**. Acclaimed architect Sir Christopher Wren was assigned the task of rebuilding the church.



**Midnight news:
Landings are
successful**

**Naval losses
"regarded as
very light"**

INVADERS THRUSTING INLAND

**What the
Germans
are saying**

GERMAN radio last night reported new Allied landings at Calais and Boulogne.

Powerful paratroop formations dropped behind Boulogne and north of Rouen were said to be engaged in "vicious" fighting. Other paratroops had a firm grip on a nineteen mile stretch of the Cherbourg-Caen road.

Serious military commentators said the offensive had extended to the entire Normandy peninsula.

Paris claimed a German counter-attack in the Cherbourg region was "still developing" late last night.

Our bridgehead, said to be fifteen miles long and several miles deep, was first reported to be between Villers-sur-Mer and Trouville.

Later broadcasts corrected this to further west on both sides of the River Orne and north-west of Bayeux, between Caen and Isigny.

A British-American group, with light tanks and tank reconnaissance cars, was operating on dunes north-east of Bayeux "trying to link up with the larger bridgehead," said Berlin.

Other enemy radio reports were: Allied reinforcements "pouring in."

Except for the beachhead at Caen, all invasion troops landed from the sea thrown back. This beachhead narrowed down in some places.

"Navy Off Dunkirk"

Strong Allied naval forces seen off Dunkirk and Calais.

Fifteen cruisers with fifty to sixty destroyers operating off Le Havre last night, with landing craft apparently waiting to attack.

Allied airborne troops on the Cherbourg peninsula "wiped out to a man" at Barfleur and La Pernelle, but more airborne troops pressing against Caen.

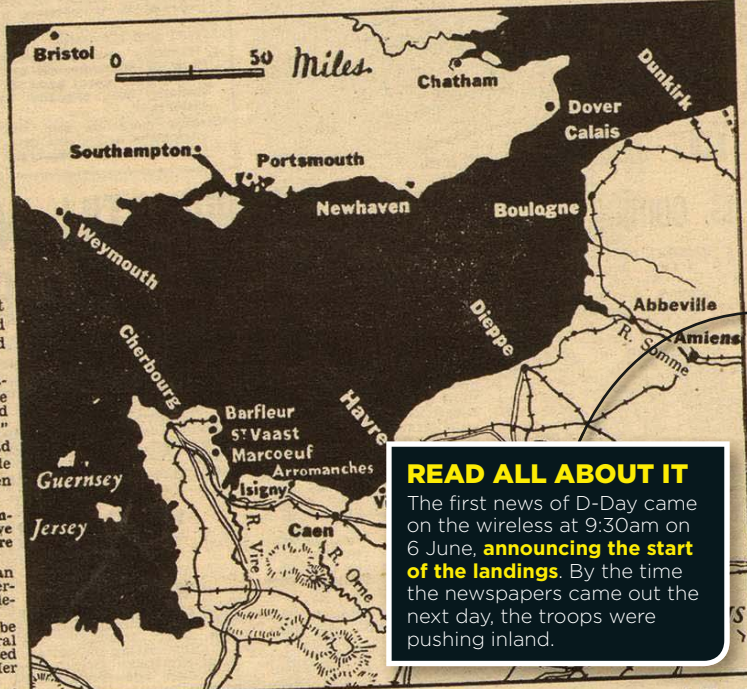
Allied landings on Channel Islands. Troops from 280 ships attacking Arromanches and Ouistreham between Cherbourg and Le Havre. Cliffs scaled by ladders and tanks landed.

Allied landing craft penetrated Orne and Vire Estuaries; main centres of the big landing between St. Vaast de la Hogue and the Cherbourg peninsula tip.

In heavy artillery duel with coastal batteries off St. Vaast, a cruiser and troop-carrying landing craft were sunk.

Paratroops made twelve landings in all from Cherbourg to Boulogne. First and Sixth British and 28th and 101st American airborne divisions engaged.

Allied troops tried to break into Carcanton, west of Isigny.



The invasion coast, showing the chief centres of activity between Cherbourg and Havre. Latest German radio reports suggest new Allied landings further north near Boulogne and Calais.

READ ALL ABOUT IT

The first news of D-Day came on the wireless at 9:30am on 6 June, announcing the start of the landings. By the time the newspapers came out the next day, the troops were pushing inland.

I saw them leap to beach

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER, OFF NORTH FRANCE, Tuesday.

GUNS are belching flame from more than 600 Allied warships. Thousands of bombers are roaring overhead, and fighters are weaving in and out of the clouds.

The invasion of Western Europe has begun.

Rolling clouds of dense black and grey smoke cover the beaches south-west of Le Havre, writes Desmond Tighe, of Reuter.

We are standing some 8,000 yards off the beaches of Berniere-sur-Mer, seven miles

east of Arromanches, and from the bridge of this destroyer I can see vast numbers of naval craft.

In ten minutes more than 2,000 tons of H.E. shells have gone down on the beachhead.

It is now exactly 7.20 a.m., and through my glasses I can see the first wave of assault troops touching down on the water's edge and fan up the beach.

Under the supreme command of Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied Naval Commander, Expeditionary Force, two great forces are taking part.

An eastern task force, mostly British and Canadian warships, is led by Rear-Admiral Sir Phillip Vian, of Cossack fame. A western task force, mainly of American warships, is commanded by U.S. Rear-Admiral Alan G. Kirk.

The weather for the landings was not perfect, but despite high running seas and a strong north-westerly wind a bold decision was taken to go ahead.

The plans allowed for four phases:

1.—Landings by airborne paratroops in the rear.

2.—A tremendous night bombing by the RAF on the landing beaches themselves.

3.—A bombardment by more than 600 Allied warships from battleships, cruisers, monitors and destroyers.

4.—A daybreak bombing attack by the full force of the U.S. Air Force just after dawn and before the first troops went in.

Events moved rapidly after 4 a.m., and I will put on record the diary kept on the bridge:

5.7 a.m.—Lying eight miles from the lowering position for invasion craft.

5.20.—Dawn. Innumerable assault ships appear smudgily.

5.27.—Night bombing has ceased, and the great naval bombardment begins.

5.33.—We move in slowly.

5.36.—Cruisers open fire. We

Continued on
Back Page

MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME ALLIED H.Q. ANNOUNCED: "REPORTS OF OPERATIONS SO FAR SHOW THAT OUR FORCES SUCCEEDED IN THEIR INITIAL LANDINGS. FIGHTING CONTINUES."

Our aircraft met with little enemy fighter opposition or AA gunfire. Naval casualties are regarded as being very light, especially when the magnitude of the operation is taken into account.

In Washington, Mr. Henry Stimson, U.S. War Secretary, said the invasion was "going very nicely." President Roosevelt said it was "running to schedule." Up to noon, U.S. naval losses were two destroyers and a landing vessel. Air losses were about one per cent.

Allied airmen returning from attacks on North France last evening reported that our troops were moving inland. There was no longer any opposition on the beaches now guarded by balloons. One pilot saw the Stars and Stripes flying over a French town.

According to earlier reports, British, Canadian and American spearhead troops of the Allied Armies have gained footholds along the Normandy coast, and in some places have thrust several miles inland.

Fighting is going on inside the town of Caen, seven miles from the coast, and several intact bridges have been captured.

BATTLING STILL FURTHER INLAND, AND WELL ESTABLISHED, IS THE GREATEST AIRBORNE ARMY EVER FLOWN INTO ACTION. THESE TROOPS WERE LANDED WITH GREAT ACCURACY AND VERY LITTLE LOSS.

The airborne fleet consisted of 1,000 troop-carrying planes, including gliders.

But though several vital obstacles have been overcome with much less loss than expected, the Germans will concentrate their reserves. Heavy battles are looming.

This was the situation outlined in the Commons last night by Mr. Churchill.

(Continued on Back Page)

MONDAY D-DAY HELD UP BY WEATHER

The invasion was delayed twenty-four hours, it was revealed at S.H.A.E.F. last night.

With his D-Day fixed for Monday morning, General Eisenhower was told by weather experts that conditions would be too bad.

But they forecast that by Tuesday there would be an improvement.

Eisenhower had to make a decision knowing that, once launched, the invasion could not be called off.

He took the decision to go in on Tuesday—and though the

weather was not kind, the experts' forecast was largely fulfilled.

The landing craft, except for four, were able to battle on to the other side.

Rain fell in the Straits last night and the outlook was unsettled. The sea was smooth.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

The Allies launch a dramatic assault, marking the beginning of the end of the war

"THE HOUR OF YOUR LIBERATION IS APPROACHING"

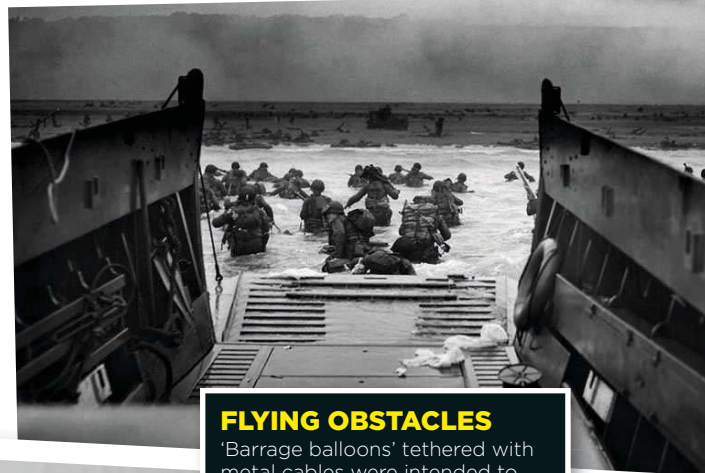
DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

As World War II reached its final stages, the world knew something big was coming. Though the exact plans for the D-Day landings were top-secret, people on both sides already anticipated an invasion – they just weren't sure where or when it would take place. For the Allies, the element of surprise would make or break the entire operation. Then, on the dreary morning of 6 June 1944, the momentous events of D-Day became clear to all. However, its success almost came down to luck.

Several months earlier, an enormous deception plan had been launched by the Allied nations, named Operation Fortitude. It aimed to take the attention away from Normandy and trick the Axis powers into thinking the landings would take place further up the coast or in Norway. Luckily, the ploy was more successful than the Allies could have possibly hoped for.

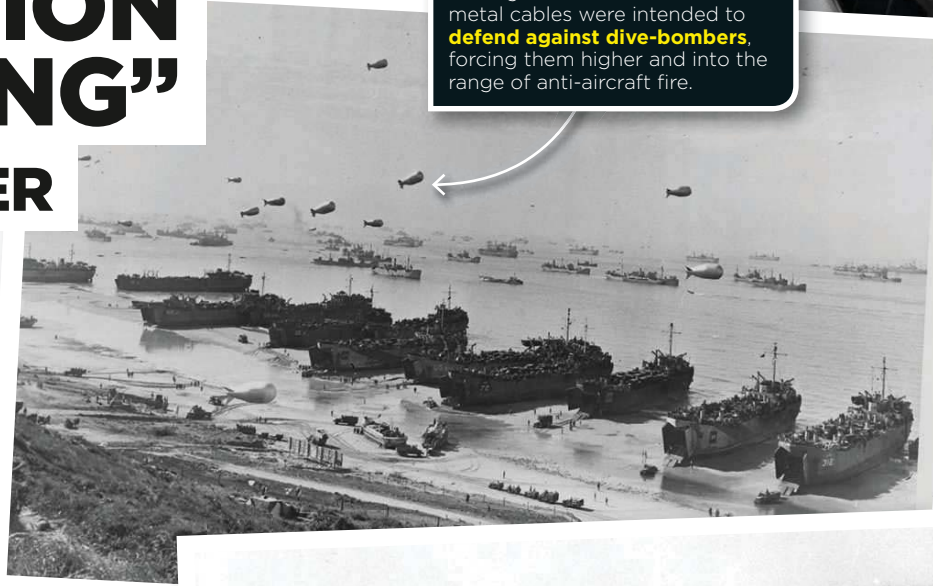
The Nazis had largely prepared for an invasion of Calais, since spies working for the British had provided them with incorrect intelligence, and fake planes and artillery placed in Kent had fooled them. Even on D-Day itself, Nazi High Command still believed the Normandy landings were a distraction from the expected, larger Calais siege, which never came. They did not realise their mistake until it was too late.

Back at home in Britain, the first report on D-Day came from a homing pigeon named Gustav, whose message that the invasion was well underway was eagerly received by the army, government and press. But the war wasn't over yet. It would be another year before Hitler was defeated, and the world could be at peace once more. 🕒



FLYING OBSTACLES

'Barrage balloons' tethered with metal cables were intended to defend against dive-bombers, forcing them higher and into the range of anti-aircraft fire.



FIGHTING ON THE BEACHES

TOP: US troops wade through the chilly waters of the codenamed 'Omaha' beach, in Calvados, Normandy

MIDDLE: The Allies provide essential supplies to the soldiers ashore

BOTTOM: Men from the 2nd Infantry Division make their way up the beach



1944 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

4 JUNE The Allies free Rome from the Nazis. However, the German 10th Army is allowed to get away and becomes responsible for doubling the Allied casualties over the next few months.

16 JUNE Prominent historian Marc Bloch, a French Jew, is murdered by the Gestapo for his role in the Resistance. He left one of his greatest works, *The Historian's Craft*, unfinished.

17 JUNE The infamous 'Ern Malley' hoax takes place in Australia. Writers James McAuley and Harold Stewart fabricated a collection of bad poems, but received acclaim from critics anyway.



TOTAL
POPULATION
OF ENGLAND
AND WALES

1841:
15.9 MILLION
2011:
56.1 MILLION

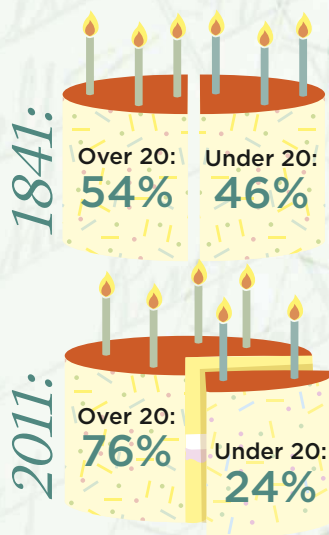
GRAPHIC HISTORY

Transforming citizens into datasets

1841: THE UK'S FIRST 'MODERN' CENSUS IS TAKEN

For the first time, every member of every household in England and Wales surrendered their personal details to the government, setting the format for all future censuses

AGE



PLACE OF BIRTH

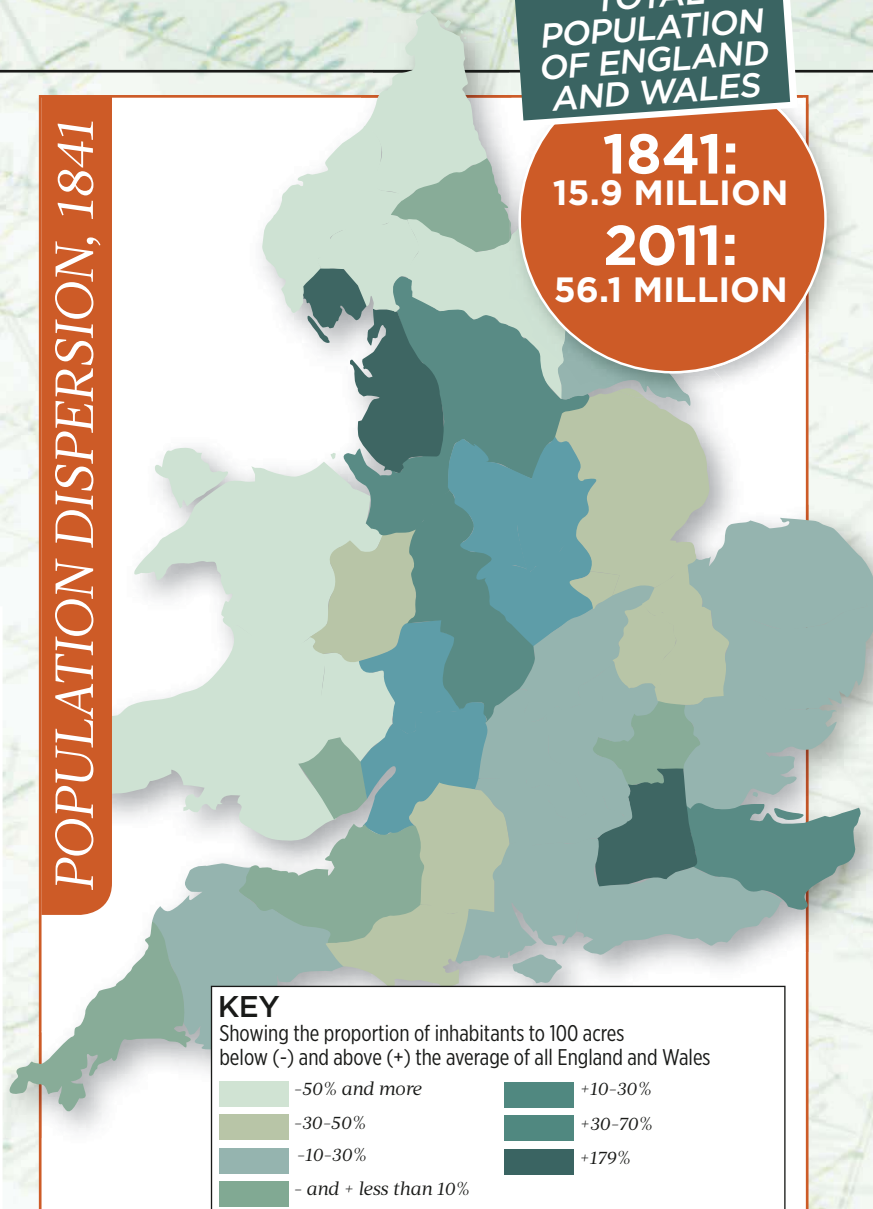
Residents in England and Wales were asked if they were born in the same county as they were living or elsewhere

SAME COUNTY:	OTHER COUNTY:
82.8%	14.9%

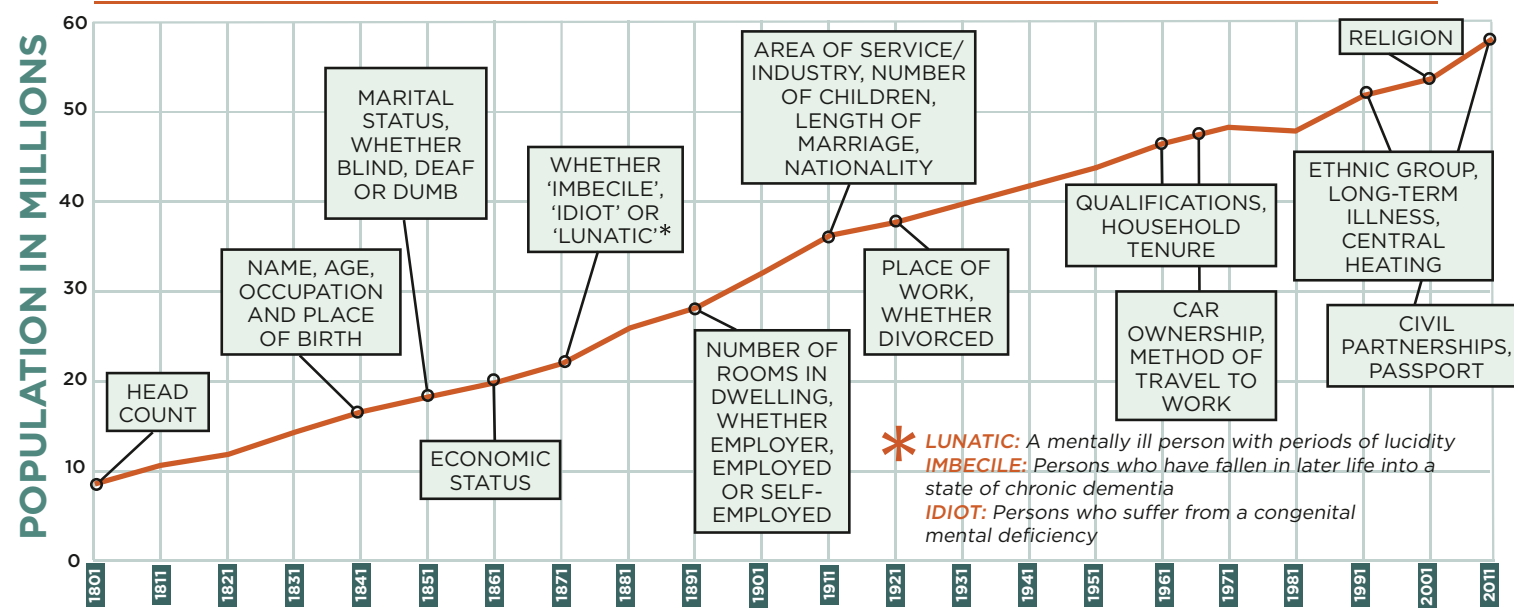
IRELAND:	SCOTLAND:
1.25%	0.35%

OUTSIDE OF UK:
0.15% (2011: 13%)

POPULATION DISPERSION, 1841



CENSUS QUESTIONS 1801-2011, ENGLAND & WALES





UNDERSTANDING THE 1841 CENSUS

ADDRESS:
Only the name of the street was given.

AGE:
Ages over 15 were rounded down to the nearest five, so William Haynes could have been anywhere between 35 and 39.

SURNAME:
Where these weren't given, it may have been because they were a relation of the previous entrant, or it may have been unknown.

RELATIONSHIP:
It's hard to tell the relationships between people in the same family.

Where Born	Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts	PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	AGE and SEX		de therein
				Males	Females	
Bedford St			Wm. Patel	20		Pedlar
			Julius Herichberg	20		Pedlar
do			Fanny Coleman	75		Lace m
			William Haynes	35		Bricklayer
			George Hemmell	20		Postman
do			John Dell	70		Ind
			Elizabeth de	45		
			Joseph Ring	10		
			Mary Manton	20		Dress m
			Ann	15		
			Arabella Brown	14		Dress m
do			Stephen Dodd	65		Postmaster
			Charles Peeling	20		Painter
			Mary do	25		
			Mary Ann do	4		
			Henry Baxter	15		Printer
			Mary Ann Emmerton	15		F. S.
do			John Reddall	30		Victualler
			Ann do	30		
			Rachel do	3		
			Mary Ann do	1		
			Mary Cook	15		F. S.
			George Simon	35		Navv
			John Whittle	20		D. S.
			Mr Whittome	20		Butcher
TOTAL in		4		18	12	30
Page 27						

BIRTHPLACE:
'F' stands for 'foreign parts', 'Y' means they were born in the same county as they now live, and 'N' means they were born elsewhere in England or Wales.

PROFESSION:
Occupations were nearly always abbreviated. Mary Manton was a 'Dress m' (dress maker) and Arabella Brown was a 'Dress M Ap' (dress maker's apprentice). 'FS' stands for female servant and 'Ind' meant 'of independent means'.

*Scotland, Ireland and Northern Ireland also carried out censuses on the same day, but with differing legislation and archiving arrangements. Many of the Irish censuses from before 1901 have not survived due to official incompetence and even fire



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Just five years after JFK's death, another Kennedy is killed

1968 ROBERT KENNEDY MAKES HIS LAST SPEECH

The murder of Bobby Kennedy while he was on the campaign trail shocked the world, and set an important precedent

The kitchens of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles were ablaze with chaos, but two figures were at the centre of it all. Senator Robert Kennedy was lying on the ground, his limbs splayed, slowly losing consciousness after being shot in the head. By his side was a 17-year-old restaurant assistant called Juan Romero, who the politician had been greeting the moment he was attacked.

After his brother John's death, Bobby Kennedy remained active in politics. Though growing up he was seen as the most 'compassionate' Kennedy brother, Robert was also an opportunist. Working in many key government positions, he followed a similar career strategy to his brother John, appealing to the masses rather than pandering to party bigwigs. As such, Kennedy won the hearts of the poor and disenfranchised, and his support for Martin Luther King Jr (who was assassinated in April that year) proved his commitment to civil rights. When Lyndon B Johnson, the man who had taken over from John F Kennedy on the day of his death, decided not to run for re-election, the door had been left open for another Kennedy brother to step in.

Though he was a latecomer to the race for the Democratic presidential candidacy, Kennedy

took the nation by storm. After winning over many all-important states, including California, he celebrated with supporters in a rally at the Ambassador. It seemed that the Democratic leadership was in his grasp. Upon finishing a motivational speech, he headed for a press conference – but not before meeting fans in the hotel kitchens, going against the advice of his security adviser.

While he shook the hand of Juan Romero, gunshots rang out, and Kennedy collapsed to the floor. He had been ambushed by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a Palestinian Christian enraged by Kennedy's support of Israel. While the senator's bodyguards tackled Sirhan, Kennedy quietly turned to Romero and asked if everyone was alright. Placing a rosary into his hand, a shaken Romero said, "Yes". "Everything is going to be okay," were the words Kennedy whispered as he drifted into unconsciousness.

A day after the shooting, Kennedy died. His body was taken from New York to Washington by rail, to be buried near JFK. The train's journey took twice as long, due to the number of supporters thronging the tracks. Republican Richard Nixon would ultimately win the presidential election in 1968, continuing one of America's darkest political eras. 🔴

VULNERABLE

Though at the time the Secret Service provided protection for incumbent presidents, candidates like Bobby had to arrange their own. He **hired two athletes**, Olympic gold medallist Rafer Johnson and football player Rosey Grier, as unofficial bodyguards.



Robert Kennedy and his wife Ethel address eager supporters, constituents and press at the Ambassador Hotel



**“The road toward
equality of freedom
is never easy”**

Robert Kennedy, Day of Affirmation address, 1966

A GUIDING LIGHT

On the final approach to Arlington National Cemetery, mourners were given **1,500 candles** donated by members of the armed forces. When the **funerary motorcade** arrived, the crowd spontaneously lit their candles, lighting the path to RFK's final resting place.

The senator spoke to reporters just moments before he was shot



Many mourners lined the railway between New York and Washington



COURTEOUS LOVER

Casanova claimed he had seduced over 120 women, mostly aristocrats, since their **morals were looser**. In some cases, he tried to matchmake his ex-lovers with other wealthy men.

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

The famed lover and diarist, Giacomo Casanova

1798 CASANOVA DIES PEACEFULLY, AGED 73

The Venetian libertine spent his days seducing hundreds of women, gambling and travelling the continent

For a man who spent 50 years indulging his vices and living off the generosity of wealthy benefactors, the archetypal ladies' man Giacomo Casanova spent his retirement in relative obscurity. Whiling away the time writing his memoirs, Casanova died peacefully in his sleep on 4 June 1798.

IGNITING THE SPARK

Born in 1725 to a dancer father and an actress mother, Giacomo Girolamo Casanova was largely neglected by his parents. His mother was often away on tour, and his father died when he was eight, so the sickly child had been left in the care of his superstitious grandmother – she once took him to see a witch in order to cure his persistent nosebleeds.

Unfortunately for him, it was these nosebleeds that would lead to the first of many banishments from his hometown, when a doctor recommended sending him to the mainland for better air. Casanova would later claim this was his mother's way of "getting rid of me", but in the appalling conditions at his new lodgings, he quickly learned a valuable life skill – how to get out of sticky situations.

Casanova found an escape in a kindly abbot named Gozzi, who took the him in and raised him for most of his teenage years. It was during this crucial blooming period that he had his first sexual encounter – the abbot's younger sister touched his genitalia while in the bath, which in his own

words "kindled... the first spark of a passion which, afterwards became in me the ruling one."

Gozzi soon sent him off to study law, which he found incessantly dull. After graduation, his caretaker pulled some strings and got him a job in the church, a role he found equally boring. Casanova's real passions were gambling and lusting, ending his religious career when he was caught up in a scandal. Thinking the military would be his forte, he bought a commission in the army and had a fanciful

"I have lived as a philosopher and I die as a Christian"

Casanova, on his deathbed

uniform tailored, which he enjoyed parading about the city in. But his passions would be his downfall here, too – he found his post boring and lost his money playing cards.

LUCKY DEVIL

Somehow, the man always landed on his feet, and soon found a decent income as a violinist with the help of one of his old patrons. Unsurprisingly, he held this occupation in contempt, and kept getting into trouble for constantly playing practical jokes. One of

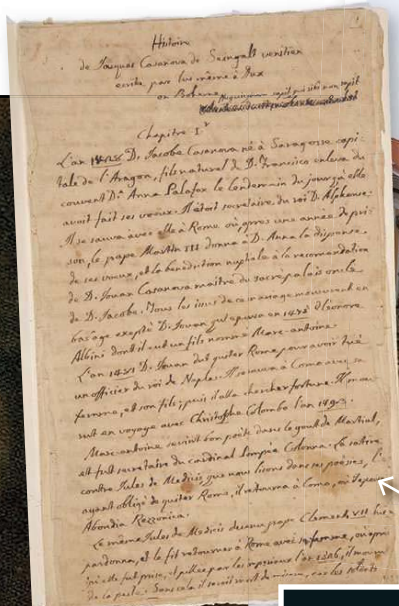
these jokes went so far he was forced to leave Venice, after he dug up a corpse to spite an enemy – who went into shock and never recovered.

Casanova then settled in France for a couple of years. It was here where he joined the Freemasons, an organisation he valued for its wealthy and well-connected fraternity. However, his membership of the exclusive society got him arrested on his return to Venice in 1755, when he was branded an affront to religion. Locked away in solitary confinement at the Doge's Palace, it seemed that all was lost for the notorious Don Juan. But, with luck on his side once again, Casanova one day found an abandoned iron bar. He whittled it into a spike, intending to drill to the room below, which was temporarily out of use.

Alas, his plan was foiled when he was moved to a different cell three days before he planned to escape. The philandering prisoner soon hatched another plan, and



Casanova tried to seduce many a noble lady



PAPER SALE

Casanova's manuscript, *Histoire de ma Vie*, was purchased by an anonymous buyer for **€7.2 million** and donated to the National Library of France in 2010.

Casanova spent his last years in the Duchcov Castle, Czech Republic. His host was frequently absent, leaving Casanova bored and friendless

this time, he succeeded, making a hole in the ceiling and escaping via the roof – and leaving a note that read, “I shall not die, but live”. To exit the palace for good, he changed clothes and convinced a guard he had been accidentally locked in overnight. Daylight streamed onto his face as he left the detested prison, leaving immediately for Paris.

FADING FAME

Contacting one of his old friends, now the Foreign Minister of France, Casanova got a job and put his charisma to use by working as a fundraiser for the state's coffers, pioneering the concept of a national lottery. In this capacity, he travelled all over Europe, from Belgium to Russia, charming his way into meetings with the highest people in the land – illustrious figures such as Catherine the Great and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

But the great schmoozer was to begin his long and steady decline in England, after the government dismissed his lottery idea. Lacking the ability to speak English, he became disillusioned with his liaisons with prostitutes because he could not speak with them. Nonetheless, he came home with a severe case of venereal disease. By this point, Casanova's reputation

preceded him all over Europe, and he struggled to make ends meet. Now a middle-aged man, his looks faded, and he grew grouchy by the day. In 1783, he was expelled from Venice a final time for writing a satire critical of Venetian nobility.

Finding himself in Bohemia, he settled in the company of an old Masonic pal, Count von Waldstein, who offered him a well-paying job as a librarian. Like most of his occupations, Casanova found it boring, but it was to be his longest-held position. In his spare time, he wrote his 3,500 page autobiography. Meanwhile, Napoleon had destroyed the Republic of Venice completely, making it impossible for Casanova to return home in his old age.

He died in 1798, and was buried near the Count's home, but over time, the exact location of his grave has been forgotten. However, Casanova's memoirs have immortalised him as the stereotypical womaniser, and his outrageous exploits ensure his fame will never die. ○

  **WHAT DO YOU THINK?**
How much can we rely on Casanova's account of his life?
email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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COVER STORY THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR



FIGHT YOU FOR IT
Culture, language and national
identity were all challenged
and changed by a war that
spanned the generations

ALAMY X1, GETTY X2, REY/SHUTTERSTOCK X1



ENGLAND vs FRANCE

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

After the Norman conquest, France and England shared culture, language and Royal bloodlines. Some 300 years later, a dispute over who should claim the crown of France sparked decades of conflict...



CROWN DUELS

LEFT: To Edward III, the storm at Chartres was a sign from God to end the battle. ABOVE: The tomb of his murdered father, Edward II.

fractured kingdom still reeling from the murder of his hapless father, Edward II.

By the time of Charles's death, things were different. Young Edward was everything his father was not – talented, charismatic and ruthless – and this was reflected in his ever more assertive nation. Edward was also highly ambitious – and so, no sooner had King Charles breathed his last, than he was readying himself to claim his rightful position as heir to the throne of France.

Unhappily for Edward, the French aristocracy didn't agree, and instead had another relative of Charles crowned as King Philip VI. If that wasn't hard enough for the proud young Edward to swallow, soon after he was summoned to cross the Channel to pay homage to Philip. It was a duty that Edward duly fulfilled, but it seems to have put him in the mood for a fight. As it turned out, that fight wasn't long in coming. And the trigger for it lay in an English corner of France.

LAND RIGHTS

Back in 1152, Henry of Anjou had married Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine. When he was subsequently crowned King Henry II of England, Aquitaine – a massive swathe of territory hugging the western seaboard of southern France – became an English possession. Aquitaine proved a huge thorn in the side of the kings of France – not only because it was land that they believed was rightfully theirs, but also because it was an especially lucrative trade partner to the English (100,000 barrels of wine made the journey from the duchy to English shores in 1308–09 alone).

The French had long harboured ambitions of seizing this wine-rich cash cow for themselves. By the time Philip took the throne, the temptation had become overwhelming – and, in 1337, the French king ordered its confiscation. For Edward, still smarting at being

On Easter Monday 1360, the French were a broken, bloodied people. Edward III, King of England, had his boot firmly pressed to their throats. For two decades, Edward's army had laid waste to huge swathes of northern France, crushing successive French kings' forces seemingly whenever it encountered them.

Now, following the holiest weekend of the Christian calendar, Edward's all-conquering army prepared to storm the cathedral city of Chartres and, in doing so, propel their king to within touching distance of his ultimate goal: the crown of France.

THE STORM BREAKS

But then, the weather intervened. Chartres was suddenly enveloped in a terrible storm. The temperature plummeted, a ferocious wind whipped around the city, and huge hailstones rained down from the heavens.

To the 10,000 English troops camped with little shelter on a plain outside Chartres, the results were catastrophic. Horses bolted, tents were blown away and soldiers cut down by huge balls of ice falling from the skies.

Little more than half an hour later, perhaps as many as a thousand Englishmen lay dead. "A foul day, full of myst and hayle, so that men dyed on horseback," was one chronicler's take on the disaster.

As for Edward, he was in no doubt that the storm was a sign from God. In fact,

it's said that he dismounted from his horse, knelt in the direction of Chartres Cathedral and recited a vow of peace.

The English king would not seize Chartres – and nor, ultimately, would he seize the throne of France.

Black Monday – as the debacle outside Chartres is now best known – was an enormous setback for the English.

Yet it shouldn't obscure the fact that King Edward had come within an ace of achieving something quite remarkable: vanquishing the mightiest nation in Europe. That he did so is down to a series of sensational military triumphs over the first 25 years of what would be the longest conflict ever fought on European soil: the Hundred Years' War.

Fought between 1337 and 1453, the Hundred Years' War has been described as the bloodiest divorce in history. That's because the two nations that it pitted against one another – England and France – were virtually joined at the hip.

Ever since the Norman Conquest of England 300 years earlier, the two countries' elites shared the same language, and a strikingly similar culture and customs. Unfortunately, they also shared bloodlines – and when, in 1328, the French king, Charles IV, died with no obvious heir, that meant trouble.

As King Charles approached the end of his life, across the Channel, the French king's nephew Edward III was beginning to make his presence felt on the English throne. Back in 1327 the teenage Edward had inherited the throne of a weak and

DID YOU KNOW?

The 100 Years' War dates from 1337 to 1453, but its roots lie in the Norman Conquest of 1066. Conflicts continued until the *Entente Cordiale* agreement of 1904.



GAME OF THRONES

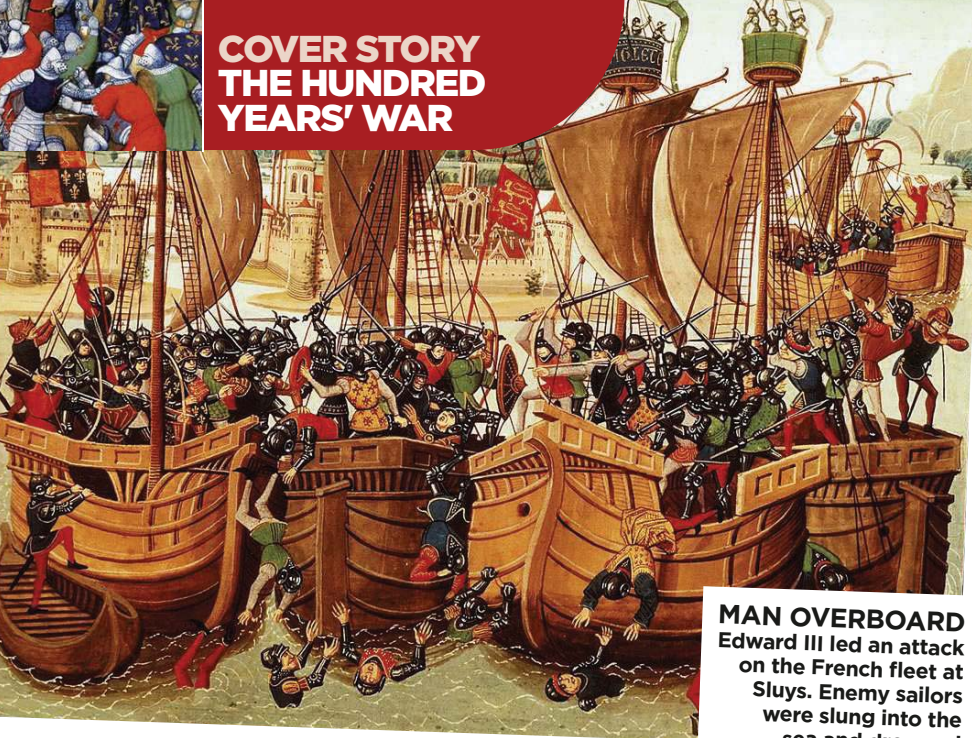
In 1337, Philip gave orders for **Aquitaine to be taken back from the English**. It was a decision that kicked off years of conflict.

"Edward did his duty, but it put him in the mood for a fight"

CALL TO ARMS

Although he considered himself to be the rightful heir to the throne, Edward III was **forced to pay homage** to the newly crowned Philip VI. He soon began to assemble an army.

COVER STORY THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR



MAN OVERBOARD
Edward III led an attack
on the French fleet at
Sluys. Enemy sailors
were slung into the
sea and drowned

"The French drew first blood, but then the English struck back"

rejected by the French nobility, this was the final straw. He now resolved to seize the throne of France by force and, to prove that he meant business, he even redesigned his coat of arms to incorporate the Fleurs de Lys of France.

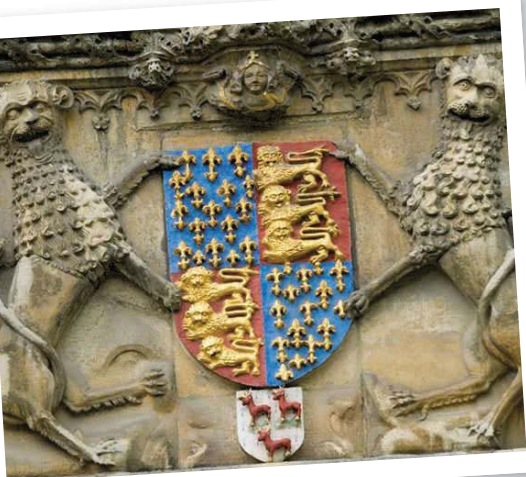
The Hundred Years' War may be remembered as one of the most traumatic in European history, but its opening exchanges saw both sides attempting – and failing miserably – to draw blood. Edward manipulated England's wool exports, borrowed enormous sums of money from continental merchants and persuaded the Commons to give him £300,000. This provided him with enough cash to transport an invasion force of around 12,000 across the Channel. However, once there, he was unable to

land a telling blow, let alone threaten the French crown. In his first forays on the continent, he besieged the towns of Rennes and Tournai, and laid waste to many French settlements. But, with the French doing nothing more than shadow his army, the decisive clash that he desired was far from forthcoming.

In fact, it was at sea that the opening exchanges of the Hundred Years' War saw their most ferocious encounters. The French had drawn first blood, sending their galleys across the Channel to raid south-coast ports such as Southampton and Portsmouth, and severely disrupting merchant ships operating between Aquitaine and England.

But then the English struck back. In June 1340, Edward personally led an attack on the French fleet at Sluys in an inlet on the border between Zeeland and West Flanders. In a vicious encounter – one in which ships were taken and retaken, and captured sailors thrown overboard as a matter of course – the English won a decisive victory. In fact, so devastating a defeat was it for the French, that it was reportedly left to a court jester to break the news to Philip VI. "Our knights are much braver than the English," he is

HARK THE HERALDRY
Edward redesigned his coat of arms to
incorporate the Fleurs de Lys of France



Key locations

As the most powerful state in Western Europe, France believed it would hold the advantage, yet the well-disciplined English army proved repeatedly victorious

AQUITAINE

The English duchy on the south-west seaboard of France was a longstanding source of tension between England and France. Successive French kings looked on enviously as trade between Aquitaine and England flourished. By 1337, King Philip VI had had enough, attempting to confiscate the duchy and, in doing so, provoking an English invasion. For all Philip's efforts, Aquitaine stood firm and would remain a thorn in France's side – the Black Prince using it as a base for military operations in the 1350s – until it finally fell to the French in the mid-15th century.

1337 English holdings before the Battle of Crécy

1360 English holdings after the Treaty of Brétigny

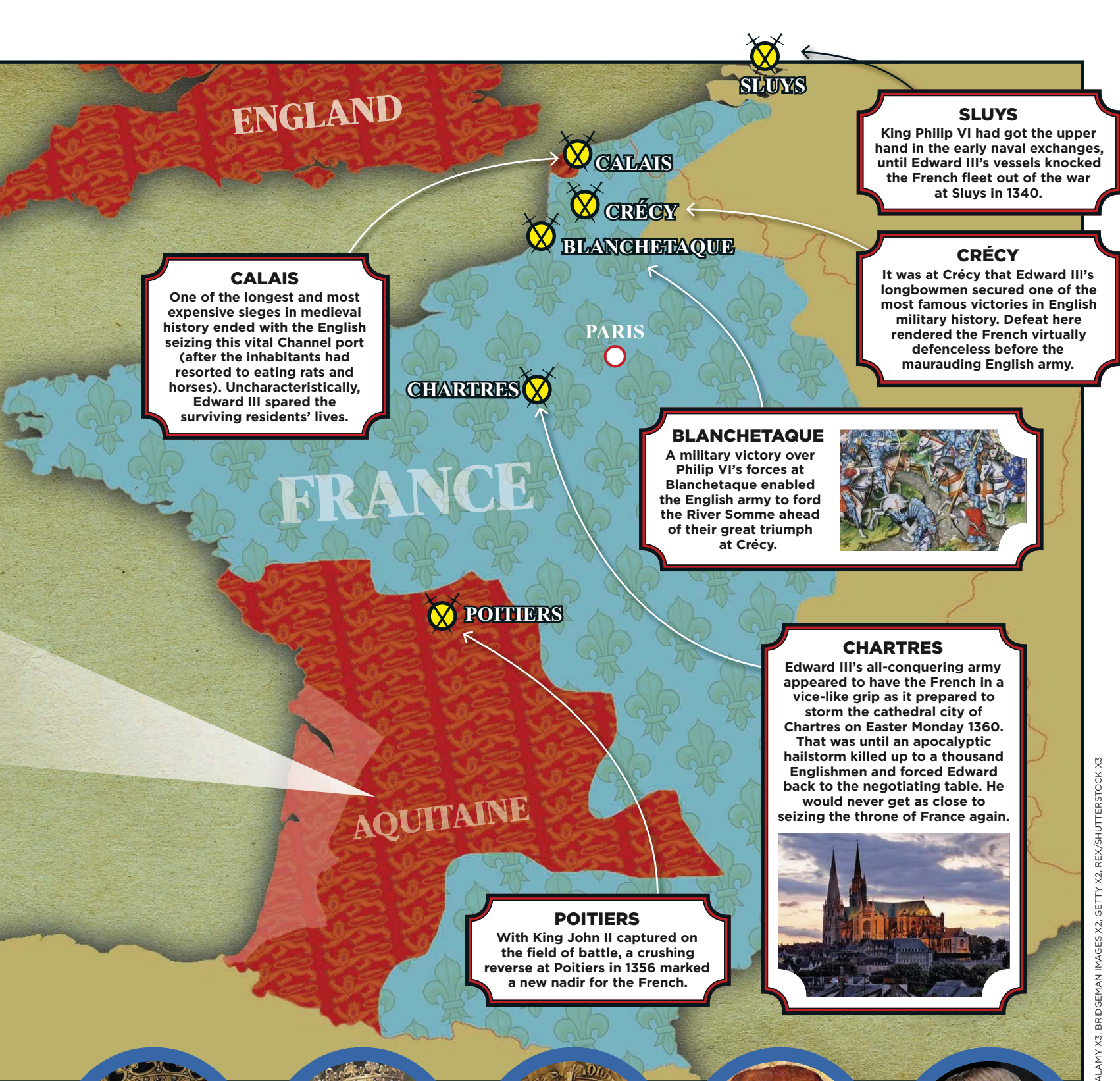
French holdings



FROM FATHER TO SON
King Edward III grants the Black Prince
the principality of Aquitaine

Leading protagonists

During the conflict, the longest ever fought on European soil, the kings and kingdoms of France and England were pitted against each other



ENGLAND

SLUYS

SLUYS

King Philip VI had got the upper hand in the early naval exchanges, until Edward III's vessels knocked the French fleet out of the war at Sluys in 1340.

CALAIS

CRÉCY

BLANCHETAQUE

PARIS

CHARTRES

POITIERS

AQUITAINE

FRANCE

CALAIS

One of the longest and most expensive sieges in medieval history ended with the English seizing this vital Channel port (after the inhabitants had resorted to eating rats and horses). Uncharacteristically, Edward III spared the surviving residents' lives.

CRÉCY

It was at Crécy that Edward III's longbowmen secured one of the most famous victories in English military history. Defeat here rendered the French virtually defenceless before the marauding English army.

BLANCHETAQUE

A military victory over Philip VI's forces at Blanchetaque enabled the English army to ford the River Somme ahead of their great triumph at Crécy.



CHARTRES

Edward III's all-conquering army appeared to have the French in a vice-like grip as it prepared to storm the cathedral city of Chartres on Easter Monday 1360. That was until an apocalyptic hailstorm killed up to a thousand Englishmen and forced Edward back to the negotiating table. He would never get as close to seizing the throne of France again.



POITIERS

With King John II captured on the field of battle, a crushing reverse at Poitiers in 1356 marked a new nadir for the French.



EDWARD III OF ENGLAND

It was the English king's dream of seizing the French throne that triggered the Hundred Years' War. Edward won some famous victories on French soil but never delivered a knock-out blow.



THE BLACK PRINCE

King Edward's son is a controversial figure, celebrated for his brilliant victory over the French at Poitiers and reviled for his destruction of defenceless towns while leading raiding parties across France.



JOHN OF BOHEMIA

John secured his place in military history by leading a suicidal charge into English ranks at the Battle of Crécy. What made his intervention all the more remarkable is that he was blind.



JOHN II OF FRANCE

The French king is best known for being captured at the Battle of Poitiers. Four years later, he was released, but then stunned the French nation by voluntarily returning to captivity in England.



SIR REGINALD COBHAM

Sir Reginald was one of Edward III's greatest knights, leading the victories at Calais and Crécy. In 1352, he was invested as a Knight of the Garter, England's highest order of chivalry.



NO CONTEST
The English overwhelmed the enemy and crossed the Somme

CARNAGE
in the Normandy town of Caen, men, women and children were brutally butchered by Edward's troops

DID YOU KNOW?

Genoese crossbowmen, hired by the French, could shoot three to five arrows a minute. Longbowmen from England could shoot 10 to 12 in the same amount of time.

Edward's army, the scene was now set for one of the most celebrated battles in English history.

The French were confident of victory – and, on the face of it, had every right to be. Their army numbered as many as 30,000 – many of whom were the heavily armoured mounted knights that had dominated European war for the past century – and was perhaps double the size of the English force. But Edward had a secret weapon, and that was in the hundreds of lowborn archers in his army's ranks.

The English had noted in their battles with the Scots over the previous century what a devastating effect the longbow – a lighter weapon with a higher rate of fire – could have on massed ranks of advancing cavalry and infantry. Edward was himself to decree that Englishmen should practise every Sunday at the archery butts (instead of playing other sports like football). On a battlefield in northern France, his faith in the longbow was to pay off.

Edward's archers laid down a withering blanket of fire on the French knights as they advanced uphill towards the English. ("The English arrows were so thick, they fell like snow," recorded the chronicler Froissart). Many were cut down by arrows; others crushed under falling horses; and successive waves bogged down by the dead and dying men and horses littering the battlefield. King Philip himself had his horse shot underneath him and was perhaps wounded in the jaw. Either way, the French were utterly routed. With their best knights dead, captured or in hiding, France was utterly at the mercy of Edward's army.

But the English king could only hammer home the advantage if he could feed his army. That concern probably informed his decision to attack Calais, a

"The French were confident, but Edward had a secret weapon"

troops went about utterly ransacking it, butchering around 5,000 men, women and children in the process.

TIME FOR ACTION

The slaughter at Caen appears to have stung King Philip into action. Soon, the French monarch had assembled a huge army, and set off in pursuit of the English. With Edward's army burning a path towards Paris, the French couldn't afford to shadow the English as they had during Edward's first invasion. It was inevitable that the two would meet in battle. It was just a question of where.

That where would become apparent in August after the English forced their way across the river Somme under heavy French fire and took up position on high ground at a place called Crécy. With the French having finally caught up with

reported to have declared. "How so?" said Philip. "The English do not dare to jump into the sea in full armour," was the sardonic reply.

Edward now had mastery of the Channel but, by 1343, with his funds drying up, his allies evaporating and the war he was also fighting against the Scots going from bad to worse, he was forced to agree to a truce.

Some kings may have taken this failure to bring the French to heel as a signal to give up their claim to the French crown. Not Edward. He was utterly determined to achieve his goal and, in the summer of 1346, he crossed the Channel again at the head of another huge army.

If the size of this invasion force wasn't enough to convince his foes that Edward was hell-bent on success, then the first thing he did on setting down on French soil surely did. Edward immediately ordered all 750 vessels of his fleet home. For the king and his troops, there would be no return.

If it was a case of do or die for the English invasion force, so it proved for the French civilians unfortunate enough to find themselves in the path of the advancing English army. One of the first settlements to feel the force of the English invasion was Caen in Normandy. Having seized the town, Edward's

The English Longbowman

England's Plantagenet kings actively encouraged the peasantry to practise shooting at their local archery butts. As a result, his army bristled with highly skilled longbowmen, ready to wreak havoc on the French cavalry.

LETHAL WEAPON

The longbow was a powerful wooden bow (often crafted from yew), usually between **6 and 7 feet long**. It had a strong tension and was drawn by hand.

DAGGERS DRAWN

Most longbowmen carried a sword or dagger to use in hand-to-hand combat when the enemy was at close quarters. This enabled them to **hunt down and kill** hundreds of fleeing and stricken French knights and infantrymen at the battles of Crécy and Poitiers.

DRESSED TO KILL

Many medieval longbowmen wore armour crafted from leather and horn on their forearms to **minimise the damage** caused by the bow's strings on its 'backlash'.

RAPID FIRE

A skilled longbowmen could release up to **12 arrows a minute** - achieving a far more rapid rate of fire than the crossbow. What's more, the arrows could hit targets more than 200 metres away.

HITMEN
It was the longbowmen's fire power that trounced the French at Crécy





KNIGHTS OUT
French culture and language were ditched, along with the medieval aristocratic ideals of chivalry

NEW ENGLAND

Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, written in English, not French, heralded the birth of a truly English sense of identity.



How the Hundred Years' War changed England

For more than a century, England strained every sinew and marshalled every available resource to defeat the French on the field of battle. It's little wonder that such a herculean effort utterly transformed their kingdom.

The most significant impact the Hundred Years' War had on England was, perhaps, the way the country defined itself. Ever since the Norman Conquest, French culture had dominated English life. At the outbreak of the conflict, the nobility spoke French, acted French, and worshipped in overtly Norman buildings.

A century later, the French language had all but disappeared from English shores, a fiercely English style of architecture was flourishing, and Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, written in English, was transforming the literary landscape. A truly English sense of identity had been born.

While nationalism flourished, the medieval ideal of chivalry withered on the vine. Before the war, the concept of chivalrous aristocrats abiding to a strict code of martial conduct had dominated medieval perceptions of warfare. All that died on the battlefields of Crécy and Poitiers, where stricken French knights were not only butchered where they lay – but by lowborn English archers.

Another way in which England's titanic conflict with France changed the face of war was the increasing reliance on standing armies. Part-time soldiers could no longer meet the demands of a protracted all-consuming conflict. In France, where marauding bands of out-of-work English troops, known as 'freebooters', caused untold mayhem, the need for a skilled, professional fighting force to restore order was even more pressing.

Raising a professional army was one thing, funding it quite another. The only way that Edward III and his successors could meet the massive financial demands of the war was to raise taxes. To do that, they needed the consent of parliament. The Hundred Years' War didn't offer many benefits to the combatant nations, but a growing reliance on the power of parliament was one of them.

However, all this would have been of little comfort to those English nobles who lost land and titles as their armies were harried out of France in the 15th century. In fact, many historians believe that the aristocracy's bitterness at England's ultimate defeat in the Hundred Years' War led to the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses in the 1450s. No sooner had one bloody conflict come to an end, than another had begun.



ALL IS LOST
At Poitiers, the French army was forced to flee and King John II was surrounded by the enemy



A KING'S RANSOM

ABOVE: Following John II's capture at Poitiers, the Treaty of Bretigny brought the war temporarily to a halt

TOP RIGHT: John was released after a ransom of three million crowns was paid

crucial link on the Channel coast in the supply chain from England to his troops. What followed was one of the longest and most expensive sieges in medieval history, one that saw Calais' residents resorting to eating rats and horses. Calais held out for a year, but Edward got his prize. The port would remain in English hands until the 16th century.

Just as it appeared that France couldn't suffer any more agonies, the Black Death swept across Europe and visited on its people far worse terrors than anything Edward's army could inflict. With perhaps as many as a half of France and England's population succumbing to the pandemic, the two nations simply didn't have the resources to continue fighting.

THE WARRIOR PRINCE

But, in October 1355, with the plague having burnt itself out, war broke out again. This time, however, it was instigated by a different Englishman in a different part of France. King Edward III's son, Edward of Woodstock – better known as the Black Prince – was a warrior to his very core. He was given his first suit of armour at the age of eight, entered his first joust at 13, and fought at Crécy at 16. Now, in his early 20s, he was about to make an even bigger mark on the Hundred Years' War, and the consequences for the people of France would be terrible.

Using Aquitaine as a base, the Black Prince led 6,000 men on a raid (or chevauchée) out of Aquitaine, cutting a huge swathe of destruction through the bread basket of France. "Many goodly towns and strongholds were burned and destroyed," he wrote. Raping and pillaging with utter impunity, the English raiders terrorised the

population, crippled the economy and goaded the French into a response.

Respond the French did, sending another massive army off in pursuit of the English. With King Philip VI dead, it was his son John II who led the force that caught up with the English at the city of Poitiers in September 1356. Unhappily for the French, a new king wouldn't signal a change in fortunes.

Just as at Crécy, English arrows cut down successive waves of French knights and infantry. But, while King Philip had managed to escape the Crécy battlefield



"English arrows cut down waves of French knights"

with a minor injury, at Poitiers his successor would enjoy no such luck.

As the French knights toiled against the English defenders, a counterattack struck them like a thunderbolt. The French army fled, and John was surrounded and captured.

The loss of the king was a calamity for the French. Much of their country – including a massively enlarged Aquitaine, and vast swathes of the north – now lay under English control. The countryside was once more at the mercy of roaming bands of English soldiers, who looted and burned at will. Revolts, headed by a battered and demoralised peasantry, erupted across the nation.

"From that time on all went ill with the kingdom and the state was undone," wrote the Carmelite friar Jean de Venette. "Thieves and robbers rose up everywhere in the land."

A HOLLOW VICTORY

By contrast, victory at Poitiers marked the high-water mark for King Edward III's war with France. Fêted by his fellow countrymen and fabulously rich on the spoils of war, his shadow now loomed large over France.

But there was a fly in the ointment. For all his territorial gains, Edward still hadn't attained the prize for which he had dedicated much of the past 25 years of his life: the crown of France. This was confirmed when, having been spooked by the disaster of Black Monday, the English king formally withdrew his claim to the throne in the 1360 Treaty of Bretigny. The English hadn't achieved outright victory in the first stage of the Hundred Years' War – and, as the rest of the long conflict proved in bloody fashion, the French would soon summon the steel to fight back. 📍

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Why is there such a history of conflict between Britain and France?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

TURN THE PAGE FOR A TIMELINE OF BRITAIN v FRANCE BUST-UPS



TIMELINE Britain v France

From battles and bloodshed to squabbles and snubs, the “most dear enemies”

14 OCTOBER 1066

William the Conqueror, a Norman Duke, lands in Hastings and battles it out with Harold Godwinson. He wins, crowns himself King of England, and installs a feudal system across the country.



23 OCT 1295

France and Scotland sign the Treaty of Paris, teaming up against English expansionism - marking the start of the Auld Alliance.



27 JULY 1214

In one of many skirmishes in the 12th and 13th centuries, France wins the Battle of Bouvines. England loses control of Brittany and Normandy.

27-28 MARCH 1854

The two nations give a rare display of unity when they declare war on Russia in the Crimea. Both countries fear that Russian expansionism would upset the delicate balance of power in Europe.

18 JUNE 1815

The last direct conflict between Great Britain and France is a face-off between Wellington and Napoleon at Waterloo. The Emperor's defeat on the Belgian battlefield is to be his last stand. Napoleon's forces are routed by the British and Prussians, calling time on his reign and ending France's domination of Europe.

22 FEBRUARY 1797

Though it sounds like a Monty Python sketch, over 1,000 Frenchmen really do try to invade the small port of Fishguard in Wales, only to be defeated by the local population, who are based in a tiny pub.



18 SEPTEMBER 1898

When France invades Fashoda, Sudan, Britain panicks. However, the issue is resolved when Lord Kitchener meets his French equivalent, Captain Marchand, on a British gunboat and the pair reach a friendly compromise.



8 APRIL 1904

France and Britain sign the *Entente Cordiale*, resolving long-standing colonial disputes in North Africa, establishing a diplomatic understanding and formalising their friendship. French foreign minister, Delcassé, believes this agreement would protect France against any German alliances in western Europe.

1 JULY 1916

Over 140,000 British and French men give their lives in the Battle of The Somme, fighting against Germany in World War I.



3 JULY 1940

During World War II, Britain sinks the French fleet off Mers-el-Kébir, Algeria, to stop it falling into the hands of the Nazi-collaborating Vichy government. Relations once again become strained.



– a millennium of conflict

of Europe, have found plenty to fight about over the years...



1337-1453

England makes a strong start in the Hundred Years' war, but France is ultimately successful. England loses all its French territories except Calais.



7 JUNE 1520

Relations warm up as Henry VIII meets King Francis at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, but both monarchs tried to outshine each other's opulent entourage.

7 JANUARY 1558

Queen Mary I is distraught when Calais is reclaimed by the French. She laments: "When I am dead and opened, you shall find Calais lying in my heart".



1 FEBRUARY 1793

In a wave of post-revolutionary fervour, France begins hostilities with its old foes, which would run for almost 20 years. Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799 – an event known as the coup of 18 Brumaire, which made him France's leading political figure – serves to escalate the situation.

6 FEBRUARY 1778

France recognises the United States as an independent country. The next day, Britain declares war. During the War of Independence, the French back American military efforts, supporting the fledgling US until it is able to secure full independence from Britain.

15 MAY 1756

Tensions over the colonies in North America come to a head, and the Seven Years' War begins. Fighting takes place with the help of both countries' Native American allies, as well as in Europe and India.



15 MAY 1702

England declares war on France in the War of the Spanish Succession, aiming to combat French influence on the Continent. A decade later, both sides are tired of the expensive fighting, and negotiate an uneasy peace.



6 JUNE 1944

From across the Channel, thousands of Allied troops land on the beaches of Normandy in northern France. It is the start of a major offensive against the German forces. Codenamed 'Operation Neptune', the D-Day landings successfully pushed the Nazis further inland, helping to bring about the end of World War II.

29 OCTOBER 1956

Britain and France attempt to recapture their project, the Suez Canal, from Egypt. They fail, are humiliated on the world stage, and France feels that it has been betrayed by Britain.



14 JANUARY 1963

President Charles de Gaulle vetoes Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

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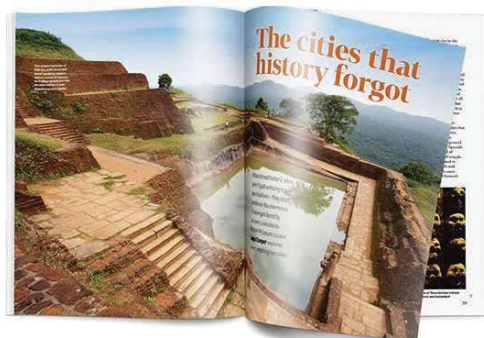
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How the 1918 Spanish flu epidemic shaped the 20th century

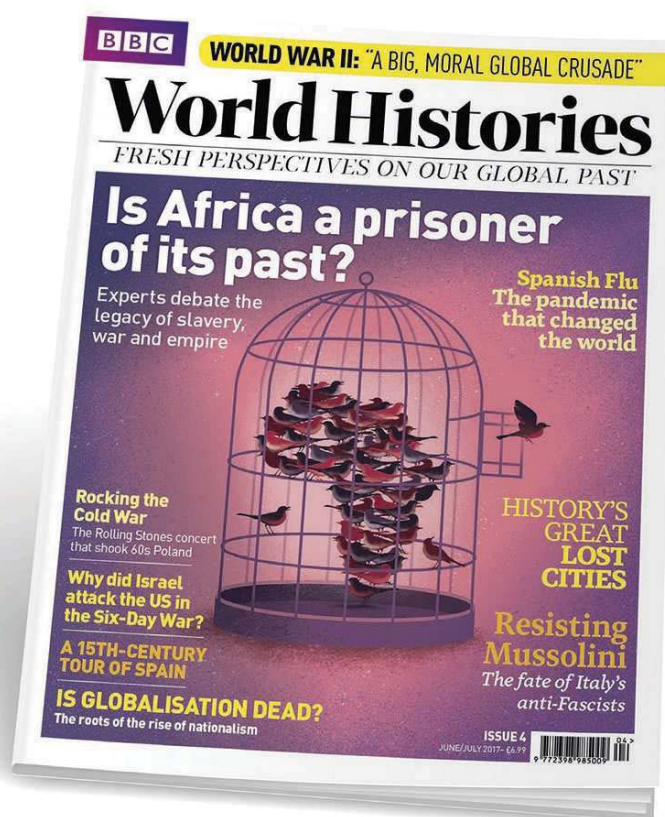


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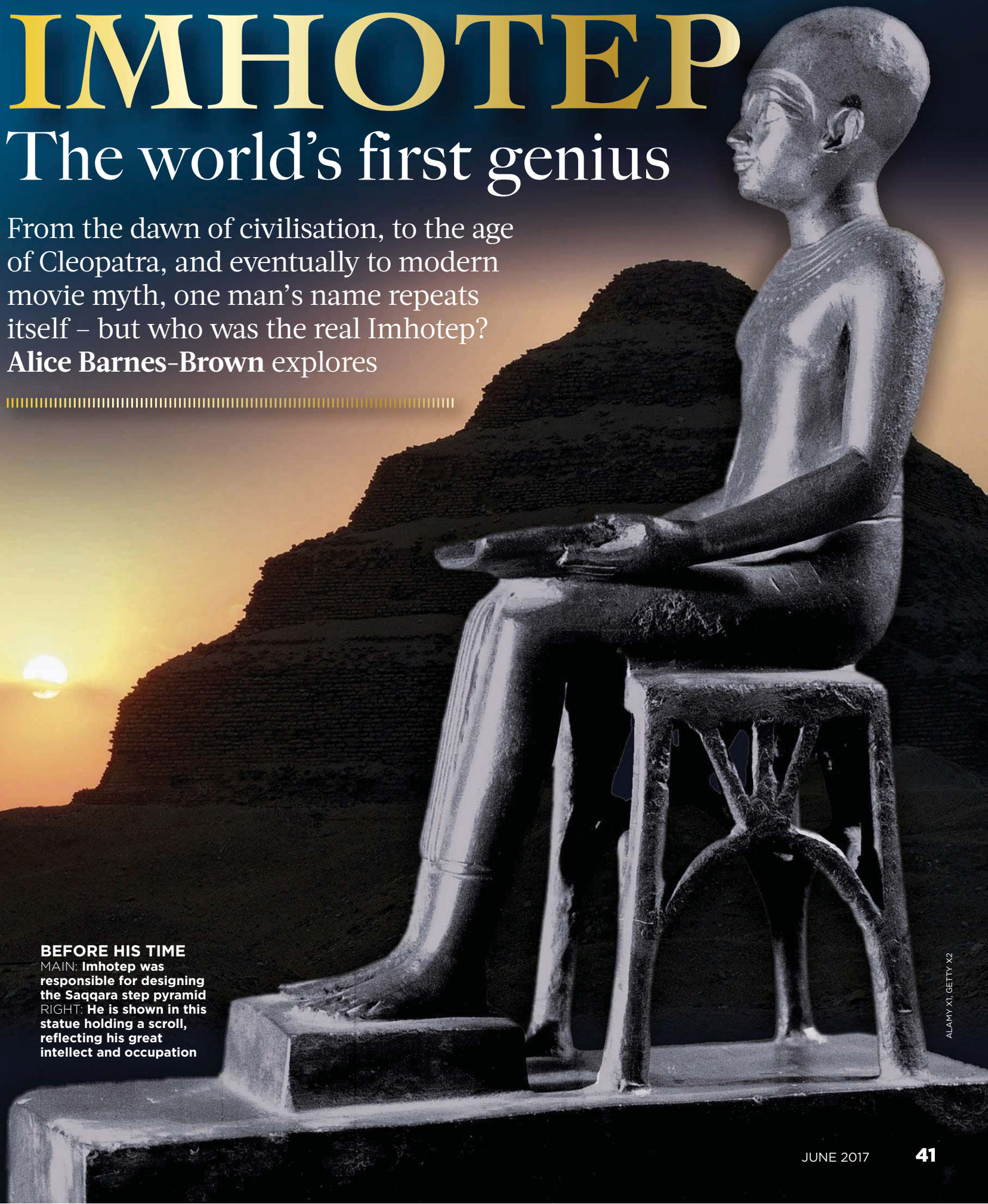


IMHOTEP

The world's first genius

From the dawn of civilisation, to the age of Cleopatra, and eventually to modern movie myth, one man's name repeats itself – but who was the real Imhotep?

Alice Barnes-Brown explores



BEFORE HIS TIME

MAIN: Imhotep was responsible for designing the Saqqara step pyramid
RIGHT: He is shown in this statue holding a scroll, reflecting his great intellect and occupation

ALAMY X1, GETTY X2



SEARCH FOR THE REAL IMHOTEP

The very name 'Imhotep' is enough to strike fear into the heart of any fictional explorer. After all, he is a malevolent, mummified Ancient Egyptian priest, determined to resurrect his lover at all costs – at least, according to *The Mummy* series. However, the character's actual namesake was nothing like the evil character of movie legend. Imhotep (meaning 'he who comes in peace') was a genius of his time. Living in the 27th century BC, he is considered to be the first polymath, or 'person of great learning', living long before the days of Aristotle and Leonardo Da Vinci.

Imhotep had a long life, spanning the reigns of three pharaohs, including Third Dynasty pharaoh Djoser. Two millennia after his death, he rose to prominence once again, becoming the god of his very own cult. Later, during the Ptolemaic era, the Greeks who lived in Egypt equated Imhotep with their own god of medicine, Asclepius. Imhotep's popularity soared. Temples to him were erected at Philae and Memphis, and people travelled from all over the ancient world to be healed there. Stories abounded, as his followers claimed that Imhotep allegedly cured Djoser's blindness, and defeated a famine of biblical proportions. So far, hundreds of statues of him dating from this period have been unearthed – its owners hoping that having them would persuade Imhotep to cure their ills and ailments from beyond the grave.

This era of Imhotep-worship is where most of the evidence about him stems from, but historians have been sceptical of the more fanciful tales. It seems that his religious significance lasted right up until Christianity and Islam came to

This Djoser statue base in the Egyptian Museum reveals Imhotep's full name and titles



“Imhotep is the first figure of a physician to stand out clearly from the mists of antiquity”

DR WILLIAM OSLER, 19TH-CENTURY PHYSICIAN AND HISTORIAN

Egypt in the Middle Ages, when pagan temples were burned and ransacked. Much of Imhotep's priceless work was destroyed. Until the translation of hieroglyphs in the 19th century, Imhotep was largely lost to history. But when his name kept occurring in ancient texts, Egyptologists were keen to find out more about this enigmatic figure.

JACK OF ALL TRADES

Our most valuable source on Imhotep – the burial complex at Saqqara – is also his greatest legacy. Djoser's stepped pyramid serves as an imposing reminder of Imhotep's existence. The man who started life as a commoner had ended it as the Pharaoh's most beloved official and the kingdom's greatest asset. Unfortunately, we've yet to find out how he rose to prominence from his relatively low birth. All we know is that he was born to a builder, who worked in the Pharaoh's court. Clearly, a bit of brainpower can go a long way.

But until relatively recently, most Egyptologists had lost interest in Imhotep. Since there were no contemporary sources about him, there was no proof that he was a real person, so he had been dismissed as mere myth. That all changed in 1926, when archaeologists excavating the base of Djoser's pyramid found an inscribed statue emanating from Imhotep's lifetime – bearing his name and listing his many achievements.

This mastermind held many posts. The inscription at Saqqara cites his many positions as the “First After the King of Upper Egypt, Administrator of the Great Palace, Chancellor of the King >

DJOSER

Imhotep's master was Pharaoh Djoser, who ruled the Kingdom of Egypt for approximately 20 years. During this time, he sent military expeditions to the Sinai Peninsula, the barrier between Egypt and Asia. On these trips, he brought back valuable materials such as turquoise and copper, which became key materials in the Ancient Egyptian economy.



This limestone Djoser is the first known life-sized Egyptian statue



Imhotep is followed by two female deities in this Ptolemaic mural

UNIQUE GLIMPSE

This **rare depiction** of Imhotep is in a chapel dedicated to the sun god, Amun, at the female pharaoh Hatshepsut's burial complex in Luxor.

LIFE IN THE PHARAOH'S COURT

Scribes were the only people in the kingdom who could read and write

A man with as many jobs as Imhotep was bound to have a busy life. Djoser's court was located in Memphis, the capital of Lower Egypt, close to Saqqara. It would have been teeming with people from all walks of life, such as Imhotep's craftsman father, living and serving the Pharaoh inside the great palace. It's probable that Imhotep had his home and offices within the palace grounds. As the vizier, it was likely his duty to hear the grievances of ordinary folk on behalf of the Pharaoh. He may also have had daily meetings with him, discussing the most pressing matters of the day. But his work was far from done – he had lots of other duties to fulfil.

As a priest and a physician, Imhotep needed to be totally literate, so trained as a scribe. There is evidence for this, because many of the statues of him show him seated, with a scroll resting on his lap. Scribes were one of the most important members of the royal court, as they were the only people in the whole country able to read and write in hieroglyphs. They were central to preserving the legacy of their civilisation. Imhotep's other tasks may have ranged from conducting religious ceremonies in the grandest temples of the land, to resolving court intrigues and working in the heat of temple construction sites.





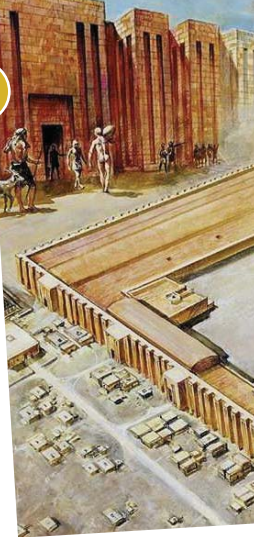
SAQQARA

The burial complex of King Djoser

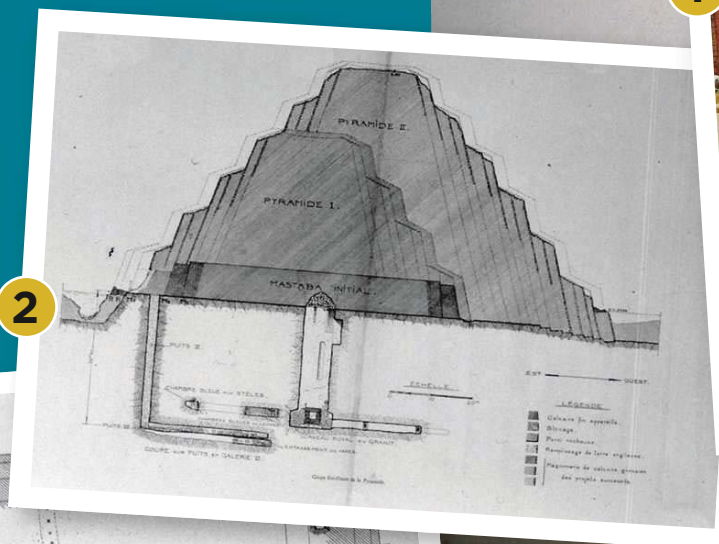
The vast site of Saqqara (named for a funerary god, Sakor) stands just outside Memphis. It is home not only to Djoser's pyramid, but a whole host of other things. After Djoser's death, Saqqara functioned throughout the ages as the primary necropolis for the city of Memphis. Members of the royal family were interred there, as well as those who could afford to be buried close to their king. It is also home to various temples, catacombs, and even a Christian monastery.

It is also the site of ongoing excavations. Much of the present infrastructure constructed by Djoser and Imhotep was unearthed by French archaeologist Jean-Philippe Lauer, who devoted his career to preserving the legacy of Egypt's earliest pharaohs. Lauer worked here for 75 years, from the 1920s right up until the Millennium. He restored parts of the interior of Djoser's tomb, as well as the imposing walls dotted about the complex. More recently, teams from all over the world have dug up swathes of artefacts, but archaeologists estimate that only 30 per cent of Saqqara has been unearthed.

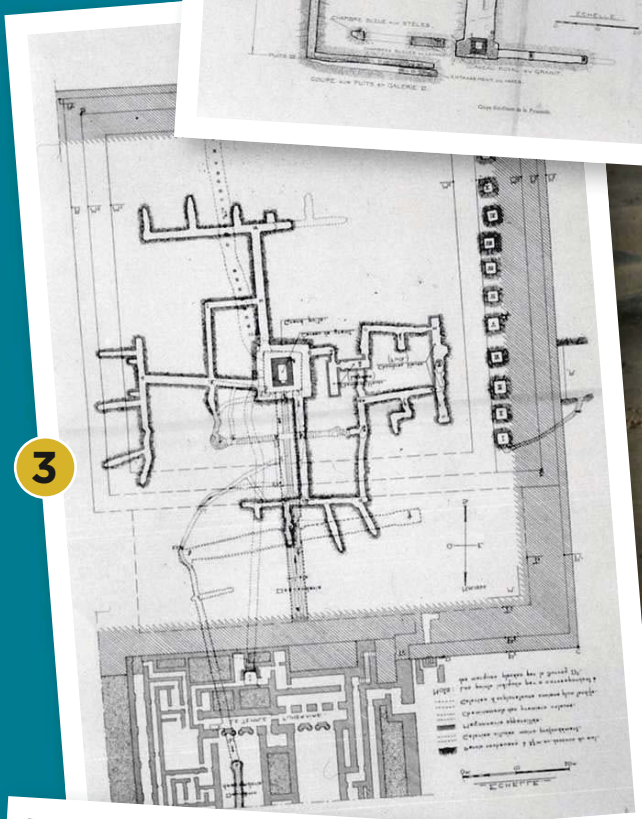
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WORN AWAY

Erosion, caused by centuries of wind and sandstorms, has helped us to see how Imhotep built the foundations of his stepped pyramid.

4



5

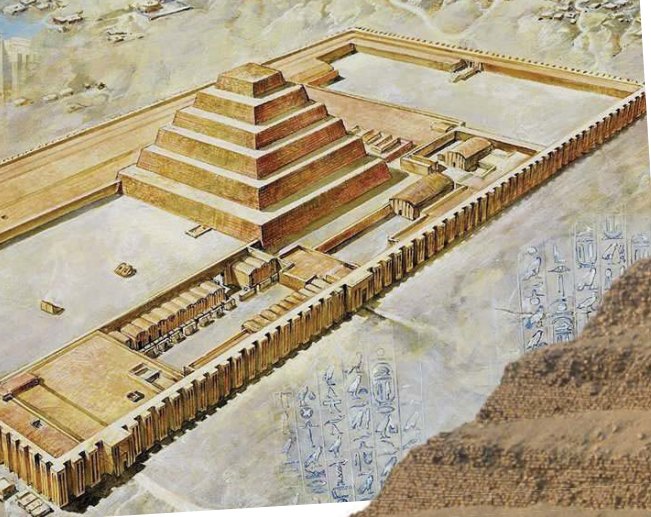


EVERY LAST DETAIL

- 1: How Saqqara looked when it was built in the 27th century BC
- 2: Diagram showing the stacked mastaba system of Djoser's tomb
- 3: The step pyramid was built with a network of underground tunnels
- 4: Chambers underneath the pyramid excavated by Lauer
- 5: The beautiful blue faience tiles found in Djoser's chambers

This mysterious staircase takes you to the labyrinth under the pyramid





“People chose to be buried at Saqqara, to benefit from the site’s holiness”

SALIMA IKRAM, PROFESSOR OF EGYPTOLOGY, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO

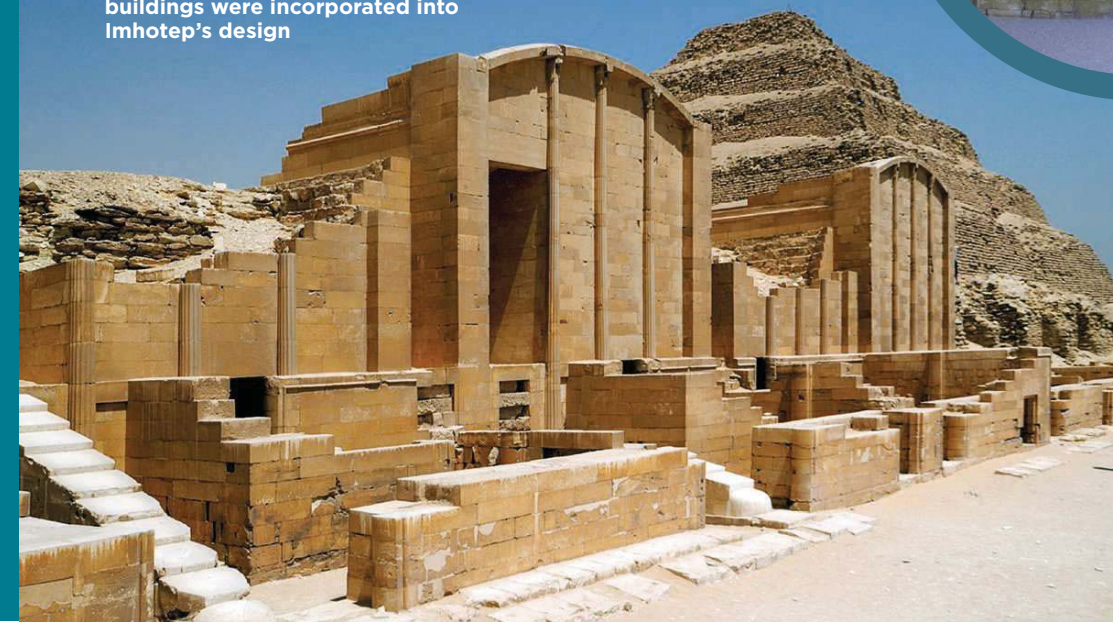


The entire Saqqara complex covers a massive area of approximately nine kilometres squared

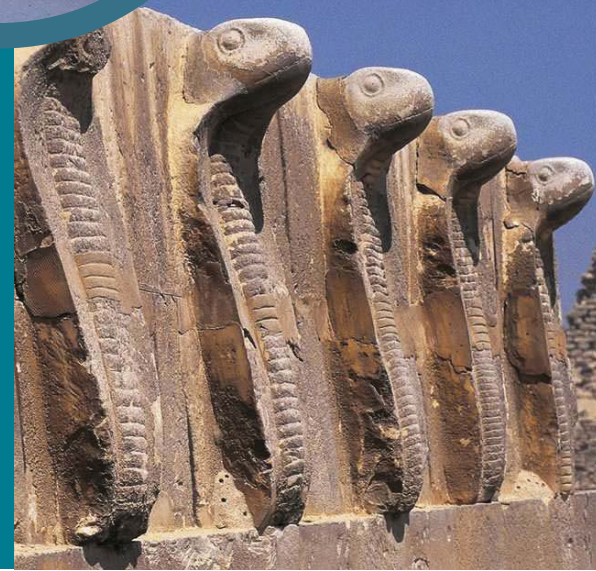


The gateway to the pyramid was restored by Jean-Philippe Lauer

To celebrate the Heb Sed festival, or pharaoh’s jubilee, these buildings were incorporated into Imhotep’s design



These cobra sculptures next to the pyramid are symbols of power and divine authority





SEARCH FOR THE REAL IMHOTEP

< of Lower Egypt, Hereditary Nobleman, High Priest of Heliopolis, and Sculptor and [Chief] Maker of Vases". So, as the Pharaoh's right-hand man (or vizier, the ancient equivalent of a prime minister), his role meant performing a huge variety of tasks. His duties included administration, balancing the budget and making executive decisions. But his political work extended much further than Djoser's royal residence. Since politics and religion were heavily intertwined, Imhotep was viewed as a middleman between humanity and the sun gods, particularly worshipped by the solar cult known as 'Heliopolis'. He travelled across Upper and Lower Egypt, preaching to thousands from holy texts.

ANCIENT ARCHITECT

Imhotep's priestly doctrines also made their mark on his most visible accomplishment – Djoser's pyramid at Saqqara. It occupies an important place in history, since it was Egypt's first pyramid, and at 200 feet high, was the largest structure of its age. Pioneered by a combination of Imhotep's vision, architectural acumen and spiritual beliefs, the tomb of the Pharaoh Djoser resembles steps up to the Sun, or an eternal 'stairway to heaven'.

Before Imhotep, Egypt's iconic pyramids were but a dream. Pharaohs of the very first dynasties were buried in dull, rectangular, low-lying buildings called mastabas. The polymath's lightbulb moment came when he

thought of stacking the mastabas on top of one other, each layer getting progressively smaller, so that they would support each other and generate height.

Not only is the pyramid impressive above ground, its subterranean structure is a real wonder. Twenty-eight metres below is the burial chamber of Djoser. Access to the Pharaoh's tomb is via a vertical shaft, but only if you can navigate the five-kilometre labyrinth first. Deliberately incorporating false doorways, dead ends, and storage chambers, it was expertly designed by Imhotep to confuse even the most ambitious of grave robbers. Additionally, when archaeologists excavated the tunnels in the 20th century, they were covered in beautiful blue tiles, believed to represent the Pharaoh's afterlife.

However, though these architectural gems were found deep within the pyramid, the King and his valuables were nowhere to be seen. Sadly, even Imhotep's genius was not enough to

Most visual representations of Imhotep depict him wearing bejewelled regalia, showing his high status



"Imhotep's tomb would be the major discovery of the century"

ZAHY HAWASS, FORMER EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF ANTIQUITIES

ARCHITECTURE

Imhotep's genius work of art set a precedent that would last for centuries, a trend that reached its peak with the Pyramids of Giza. Originally, many of Egypt's pyramids began life as stepped pyramids, and simply had their sides filled in and smoothed over after completion.

Even today, visitors to the pyramids will notice that underneath their outer coating, there are steps, true to Imhotep's original design.

But there's more to Egypt's ancient architecture than that. Elaborate decoration and sculpture were key parts of construction, as they clearly symbolized religion, politics, and even magic to the illiterate masses. Beautiful colours were used for aesthetic impact, and as a display of wealth by those who commissioned the grand structures. Every building told a story. As Egypt expanded, so too did its impressive



COMMON PEOPLE
Deir el-Medina was once a worker's village

construction projects, such as those under Ramesses II.

However, the ordinary folk needed places to live, too. Most buildings were built from shoddy mudbrick, since stone and wood were in short supply,

and tended to be used for buildings of the aristocracy or royalty. This practice continued for millennia, and unfortunately, only a small number of villages (such as Deir el-Medina) have survived.

TIMELESS DESIGN
The pyramids are based on Imhotep's innovation

MEDICINE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

In terms of medicine, the Ancient Egyptians were streets ahead of their contemporaries. Imhotep was arguably one of the first people to suggest that disease could have natural causes, as opposed to purely being the result of a vengeful god's wrath. Though the Egyptians believed that the deities had a significant role in disease and physical afflictions, their earthly remedies could be quite effective and recognisably modern. They had cures for problems such as bone breakages, when they would set the bone in the correct place to heal. The first surgery was conducted before Imhotep, in 2750 BC, and ancient healers had even managed to crack brain surgery without killing the petrified patient.

The routine process of mummifying the dead might have helped doctors to understand the workings of the human body better. They believed that the heart was at the centre of a network of channels, which as well as blood apparently carried air, water and even semen to different body parts. The importance of diet and cleanliness were also well understood in preventing disease. Foods considered 'unclean', such as raw fish and pork, were usually avoided, and regular bathing was advised to stop infection from spreading.

However, Egyptian physicians were not immune to calling upon the gods for help. Most herbal and physical remedies would be accompanied by a chant or incantation to the relevant god. This could occasionally be useful, since the placebo effect could be incredibly potent in some cases. Egyptian medicine was so well-renowned that by the Ptolemaic era, the medical school at Alexandria had become one of the greatest centres of learning in the ancient world.



1



2



3

4



TOOLS OF THE TRADE

- 1: This sculpture of the priest Horkheb threatens curses on those who do not give him offerings
- 2: A wounded man goes to the doctor in this sixth-dynasty frieze
- 3: This ancient prescription dates to around 1500 BC
- 4: Mummification tools like these were used to remove organs
- 5: Imhotep is shown alongside his surgical tools and birthing chair



5



SEARCH FOR THE REAL IMHOTEP



Treasures are frequently found on digs at Saqqara

Outsmart later, more advanced grave robbers. Though the body of the Pharaoh has never been recovered, as the High Priest, Imhotep was probably heavily involved in Djoser's mummification. Overseeing the preservation of the Pharaoh's body for the afterlife, Imhotep may have learned a great deal about the internal organs, once they were removed from the corpse. Perhaps this is what helped him to understand the human body, and how to cure sickness and injury – meaning he became one of the most respected officials in the land.

GOD AMONG MEN

Claimed by some to be the father of modern medicine, some evidence implies that Imhotep was one of the first to discuss healing without reference to magic and religion. A text known as the Edwin Smith papyrus, dating from 1600 BC, arguably contains many ideas that originated from Imhotep. Allegedly, he cured up to 200 ailments, from appendicitis to arthritis.

The great scholar was also apparently aware of the medical properties of plants and natural remedies. As well as being delicious on toast and crumpets, honey has the added bonus of being a fantastic bacteria killer, and the Ancient Egyptians used it on wounds to stop them from becoming infected. Though there aren't any sources that directly relate to Imhotep's practices as a physician, he was clearly a man well ahead of his time.

Since his tomb has never been found, the hunt for Imhotep's final resting place is ongoing. Most archaeologists agree that he would have built his own tomb close to his masterpiece at Saqqara. The search continues to enthrall and frustrate generations of archaeologists.

However, excavations in the last decade – revealing thousands of Greco-Roman mummies, who appear to have come to Saqqara to be healed by Imhotep's spirit – suggest we are ever closer to completing the puzzle, and finding what remains of this legendary man. 🕒



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Was Imhotep deserving of his reputation? Could he really be the world's first genius?

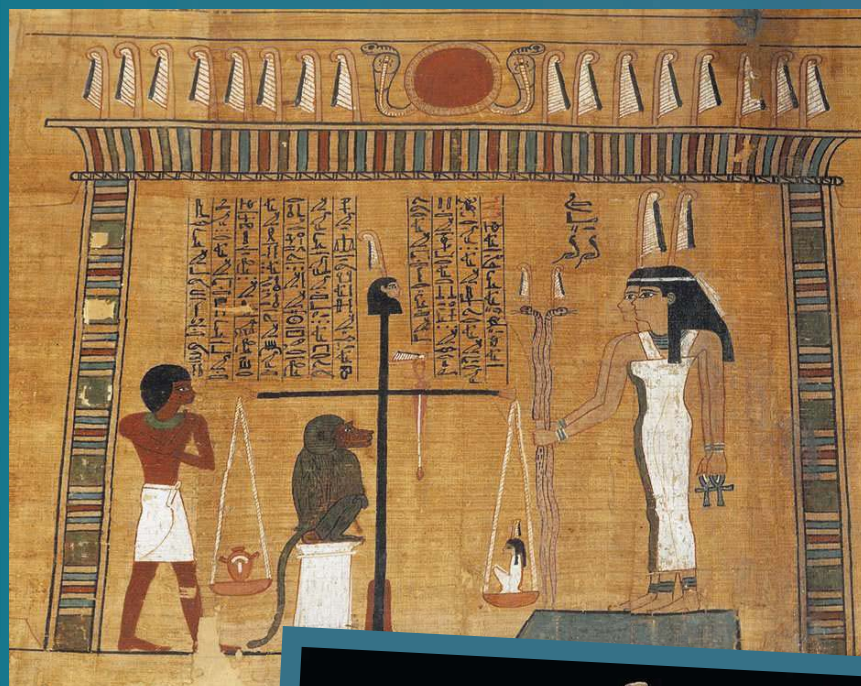
email: editor@historyrevealed.com

DEATH AND THE AFTERLIFE

Since life in Ancient Egypt might not have lasted very long, people took comfort in the afterlife, where their souls would flourish for eternity. The soul was made up of two parts – the Ka (a life force) and Ba (the person's unique personality). The Egyptians believed that death began when the Ka left the body, and in order to reach eternal paradise, the Ka and Ba would have to be reunited. The embalming and preservation of the body would help, as mummification rituals were intended to release the trapped Ba.

However, the soul could only reach paradise if it passed its day of judgement, when the gods of the underworld would weigh the heart and see if the deceased had kept true to the ideals of harmony and peace. If the gods deemed them unworthy, they'd be condemned to a second death – the harshest punishment. If they passed with flying colours, the deceased would pass into their tranquil afterlife, where their days would be spent ploughing bountiful fields and riding across the sky with the sun god, Ra. If working in the fields sounded too much like hard work, though, a mummy could be buried with a special amulet called a shabti, which would do the manual labour for them.

The emphasis the Egyptians put on death and the afterlife means that the majority of our sources about them are, in some way, connected to death. Reliefs on tombs, coffins and sarcophagi tell us much about the incredible deeds of their owners, certain to impress the gods at the crucial moment – and also provide priceless information about Egyptian history and culture.



EASY AFTERLIFE

ABOVE: A deceased person has their heart weighed by the god of the underworld
RIGHT: One Egyptian, Khabekhnt, took these two servant statues to the afterlife, as well as a shabti box lavishly decorated with himself and his wife



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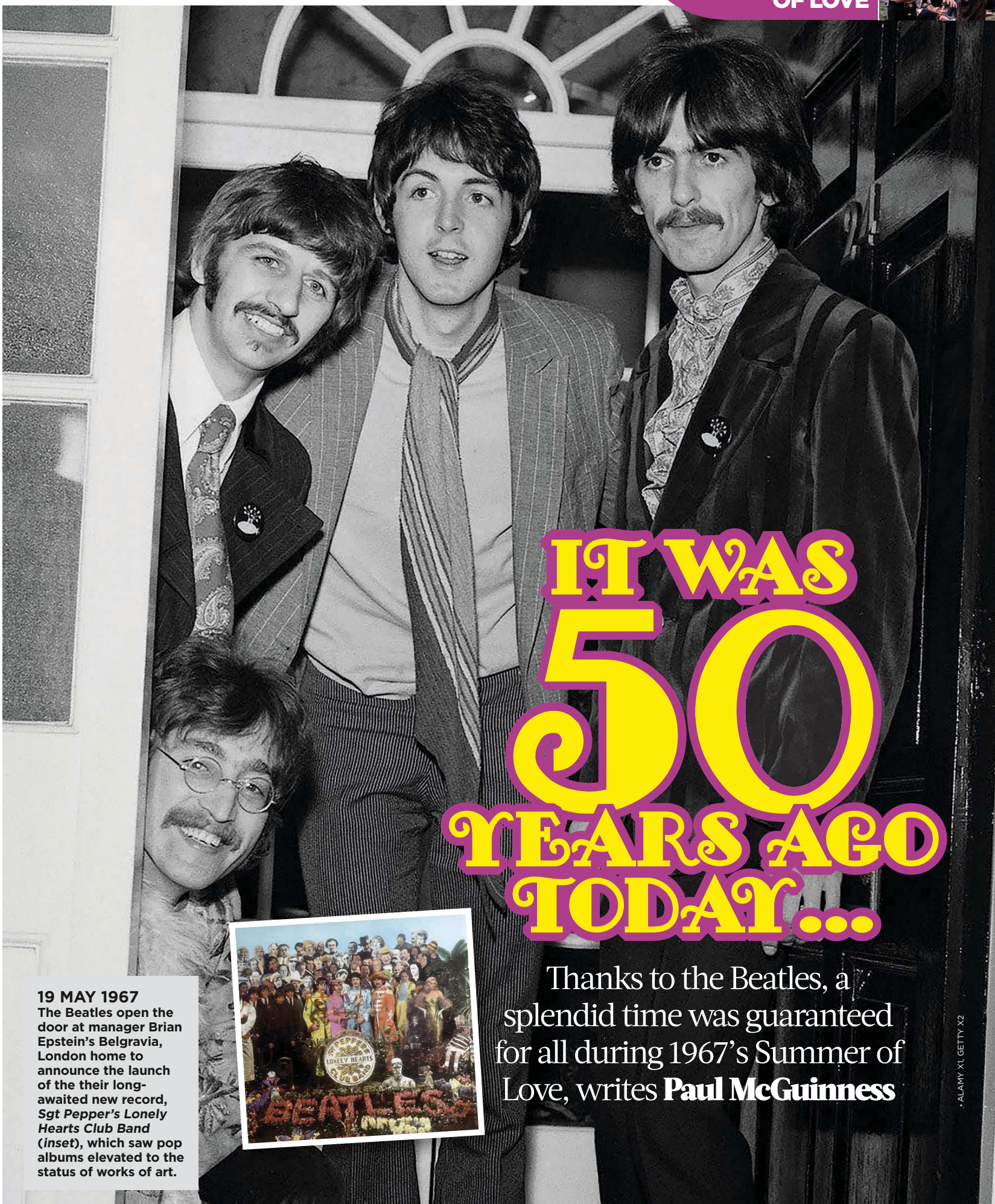
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IT WAS 50 YEARS AGO TODAY...

19 MAY 1967
The Beatles open the door at manager Brian Epstein's Belgravia, London home to announce the launch of the their long-awaited new record, *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* (inset), which saw pop albums elevated to the status of works of art.



Thanks to the Beatles, a splendid time was guaranteed for all during 1967's Summer of Love, writes **Paul McGuinness**

ALAMY XI, GETTY X2



IN PICTURES THE SUMMER OF LOVE

LEGALISE POT
A rally in London's
Hyde Park sought to
decriminalise cannabis



ALL YOU NEED IS LOVE
The Beatles and their manager,
Brian Epstein, at EMI's Abbey
Road Studio in London



PAPERBACK WRITERS
Indica bookshop and gallery was
home to the *International Times*, as
well as being a counterculture hotspot

**"THE YEAR 1967 SEEMS
RATHER GOLDEN. IT
ALWAYS SEEMED TO BE
SUNNY..."**

PAUL MCCARTNEY

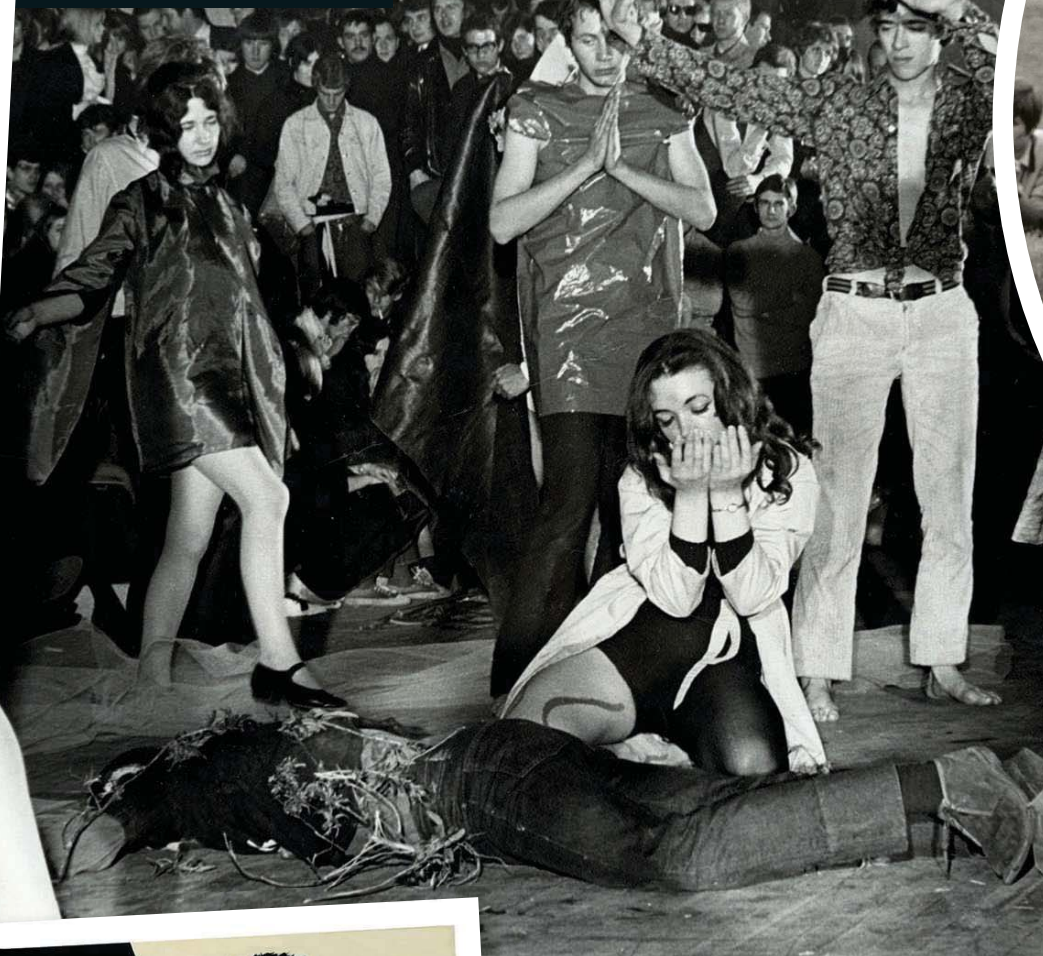


**DEDICATED FOLLOWERS
OF FASHION**
Minidresses brought colour and
style to the streets of London

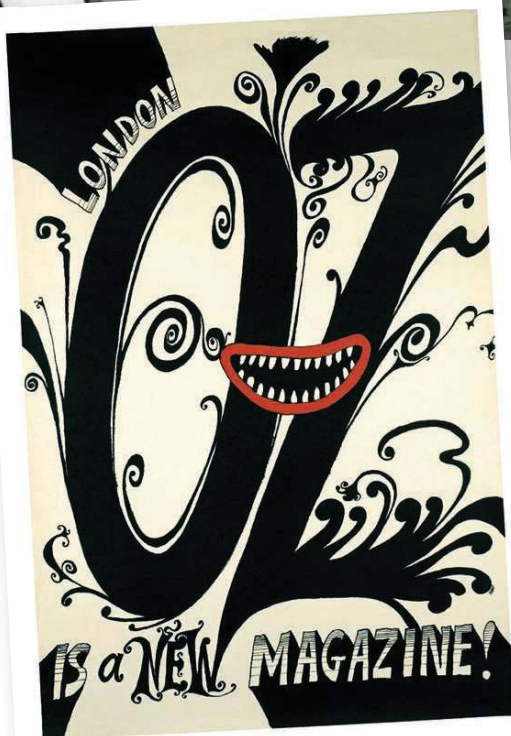
HAPPY TOGETHER
Music fans outside London's UFO
rock club, where they would see the
likes of Pink Floyd and Soft Machine

14-HOUR TECHNICOLOR DREAM

This Alexandra Palace 'happening' was a fundraiser for the *International Times*



ALLY
PALLIES
10,000 'beautiful
people' enjoyed
a high time



DOWN UNDERGROUND
Publications like *Oz* were crucial in uniting the various 'underground' scenes, providing a shared voice

For any young men born before World War II, their future was mapped out. A stint of two years' compulsory national service would transform them from boys into men of discipline and respectability. The removal of this obligation, however, offered up something new and valuable: freedom.

These war babies and baby boomers would come of age as the sixties dawned and ripened – a time when British society was entering a new period of libertarianism. Labour's victory in the 1964 election installed Harold Wilson, the son of an industrial chemist from Huddersfield, as Britain's new prime minister. His victory was the latest move in a dismantling of the 'old guard'. The ruling classes that had been for so long the country's moral and social guardians had suffered repeated blows. The country watched in earnest as the Director of Public Prosecutions lost an obscenity trial over DH Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. This was followed by the Profumo Affair – a 'sex, lies and spies' scandal in which a Conservative MP had been forced to resign after lying to Parliament.

It began to feel as though the Oxbridge elite who headed British society were being replaced

by working-classes from the provinces. Regional accents started to appear on TV and radio – from that of the Prime Minister to popular TV shows like *Z Cars* and *Coronation Street*, and, of course, the Beatles.

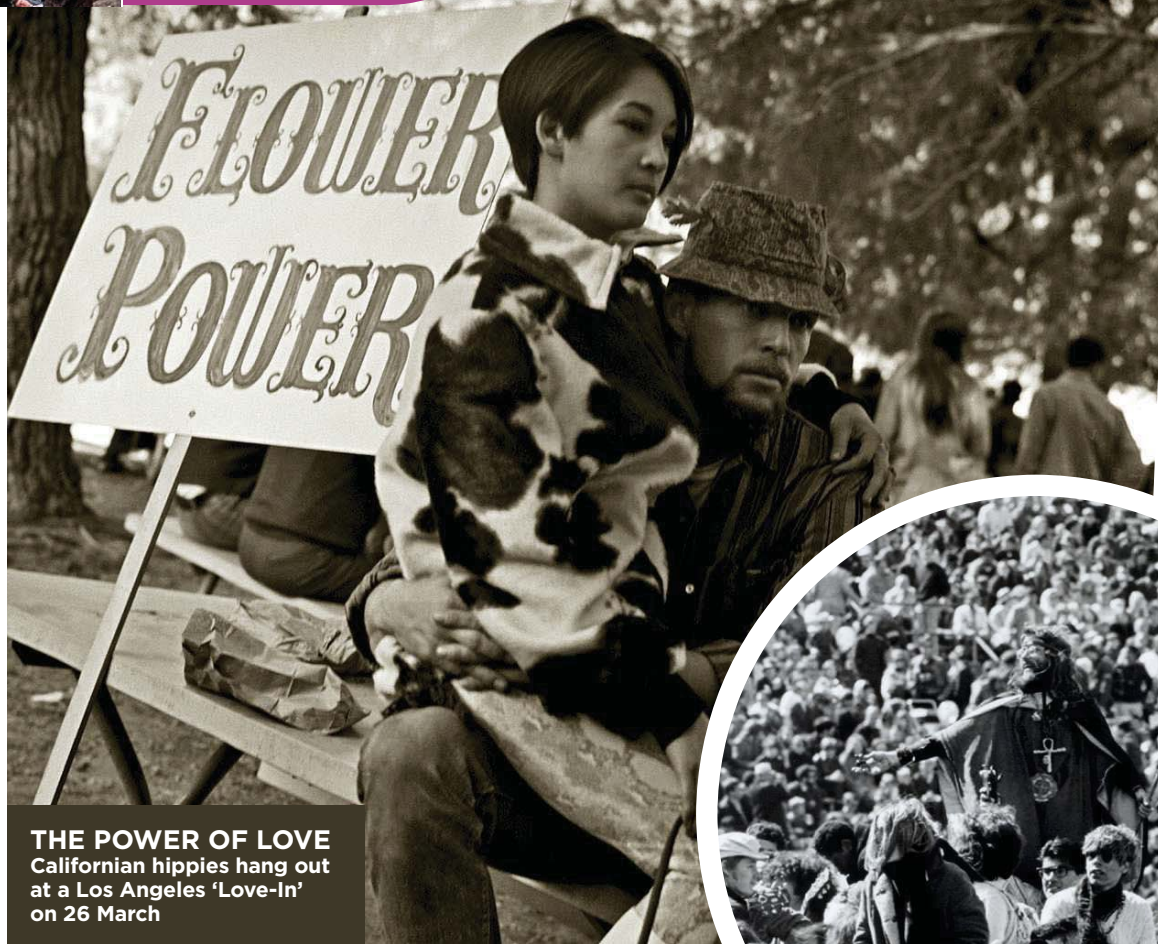
And it was in this climate of opportunity that Britain – and London in particular – began to embrace the cultural and creative revolution that had been kept at arm's length for so long.

By 1966, it was being celebrated the world over as Swinging London, the most 'happening' place on the planet. In fashion, the boutiques of Carnaby Street and the King's Road sold the 'hippest' gear. Underground bookshops and galleries like Indica in Covent Garden were fuelling the new 'free press', with the imported *Oz* a catalyst for the homegrown *International Times*. Filmmakers, photographers, writers, comedians, satirists and artists mixed at clubs like the Speakeasy, Bag O' Nails and the Scotch of St James, sparking each other's creativity.

REVOLUTIONARY TIMES

As 1967 awoke one chilly Sunday, the Beatles were holed away in EMI's Abbey Road Studio, working on a set of releases that would not only soundtrack a year of unrivalled creative

IN PICTURES
THE SUMMER
OF LOVE



THE POWER OF LOVE
Californian hippies hang out
at a Los Angeles 'Love-In'
on 26 March

SHE'S LEAVING HOME
A bulletin board in a Haight-
Ashbury police station tracks
teenage runaways during the
Summer of Love



HUMAN BE-IN
Beat poet Allen
Ginsberg chants
"Om" to a huge crowd
in San Francisco's
Golden Gate Park



**"THE BE-IN WAS A
BLOSSOM, IT WAS A
FLOWER... IT WAS
PERFECT IN ITS
IMPERFECTIONS"**

MICHAEL MCCLURE, POET AND NOVELIST

GETTY XG, REV/SHUTTERSTOCK XI



WHERE IT'S AT
Thousands flocked to San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district, the centre of the love scene



HEAD DOCTOR
Timothy Leary was a Harvard psychologist before telling hippies to "Turn on, tune in, drop out"

◀ outpouring, but would revolutionise popular culture, elevating pop music to the level of art, and pushing the counterculture into the mainstream and the eyes of the world.

The release on 1 June of their album *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* heralded the arrival of the LP as a work of art. Its packaging was revolutionary, created by pop artists Peter Blake and Jann Haworth at a cost of £3,000 (album covers usually cost under £100 at the time), while the music itself was both nostalgic and futuristic, taking familiar elements and presenting them in imaginative new ways, utilising the recording studio as an instrument of creativity itself, rather than simply a means of capturing performance. *The Times*' critic Kenneth Tynan called it "A decisive moment in the history of Western civilisation".

PSYCHEDELIC SUMMER

Throughout that summer, events – known as 'happenings' – took place in London and the US, where a similar cultural revolution was playing out in San Francisco. Hoards of

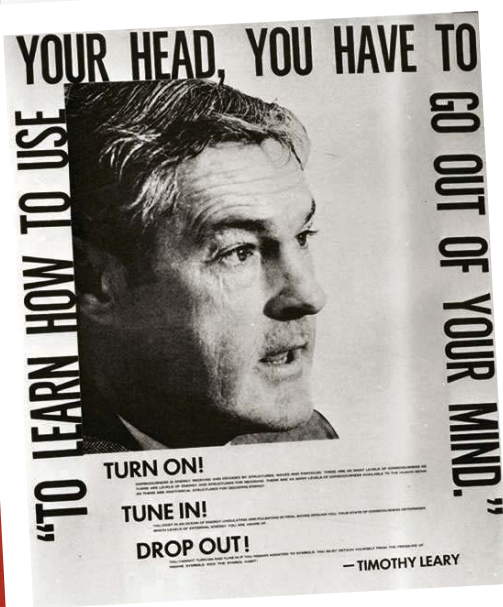
young people converged on the city's Haight-Ashbury district, fuelled by drugs like LSD, and urged on by writers such as Ken Kesey, whose band of 'Merry Pranksters' sought to bring psychedelics to the masses, and Harvard psychologist Timothy Leary, whose "Turn on, tune in, drop out" slogan became a mantra for the hippies, as these long-haired young people became known.

It's easy to look at the Summer of Love through rose-tinted spectacles, an idyllic period of boundless creativity that united the world's youth, forging a future where all you needed was love. But the reality is that any rebellion has to have adversary, and so it was in Britain and the US.

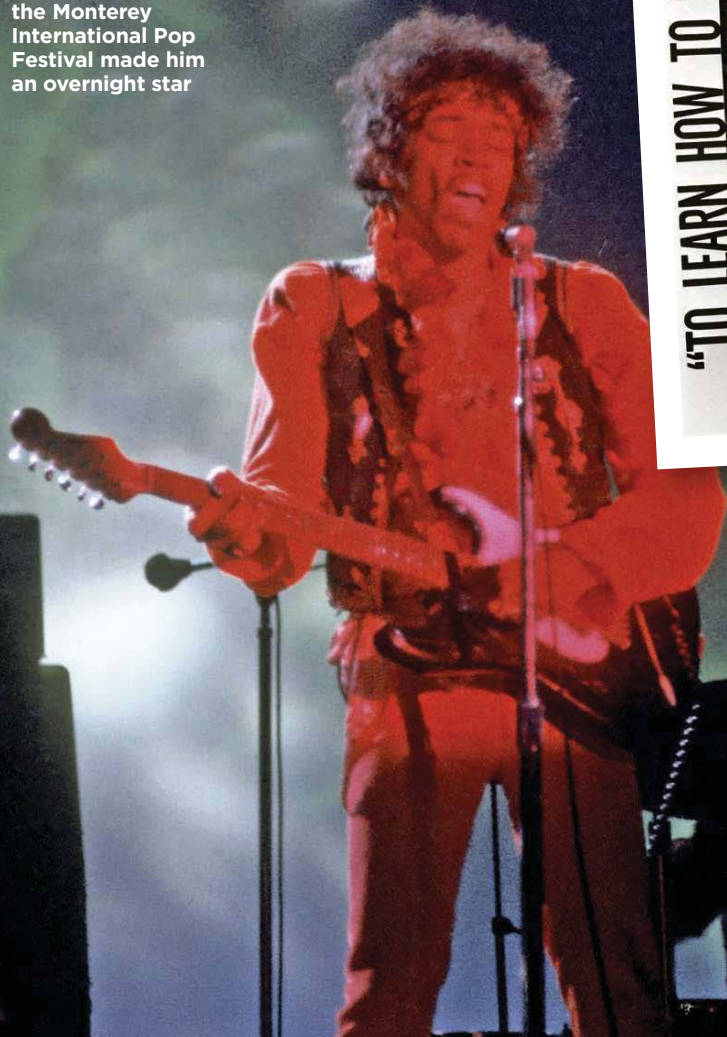
The establishment began to fight back. In June, two of the Rolling Stones were sentenced to harsh jail terms (later overturned) for drug offences, after the police followed a tip-off from the *News of the World* and raided Keith Richards' home. Opposition to the Vietnam War began to spill out into violent clashes.

Yet the Stones triumphed following public outcry at their treatment. And events such as the 14-Hour Technicolor Dream at Alexandra Palace, and the Monterey International Pop Festival in California helped fuse the various facets of counterculture into a new social movement, one that continues to resonate half a century later.

Photographer Gered Mankowitz summed up the feeling: "1967 was a fantastic time. There was an awful lot going on in all areas. It was exciting to be part of it and it was momentous perhaps because everybody began to say 'This isn't a passing fad. This is our lives and culture for our youth and for a lot of other people.'" ◉



WILD THING
Jimi Hendrix's incendiary performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival made him an overnight star



STONE FREE

Mick Jagger (pictured) and Keith Richards had their jail sentences overturned after public outcry at perceived unfair treatment. William Rees-Mogg ran an editorial in *The Times* under the headline 'Who breaks a butterfly on a wheel?'



**"MR JAGGER'S IS ABOUT
AS MILD A DRUG CASE
AS CAN EVER HAVE
BEEN BROUGHT
BEFORE THE COURTS"**

WILLIAM REES-MOGG, EDITOR OF THE TIMES

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

Opposition to the Vietnam War built throughout 1967, culminating in this 100,000-strong protest at the Washington Monument in October



WE SHALL OVERCOME

Young people around the world stood up (or sat down) for their rights – such as at this sit-in at the London School of Economics



**HELL NO,
WE WON'T GO**
Draft burning
became the ultimate
symbol of resistance



FACE TO FACE
Anti-Vietnam War
protesters face off
against military police
outside the Pentagon



ALL GOOD THINGS...
With commercial exploitation
having taken over, San
Francisco's 'Death of the
Hippie' march in October
signalled the end of the
Summer of Love



As the people of New York City went about their business, a Nazi U-boat was sneaking through its waters

ALAMY X2, GETTY XI



NAZIS IN NEW YORK CITY

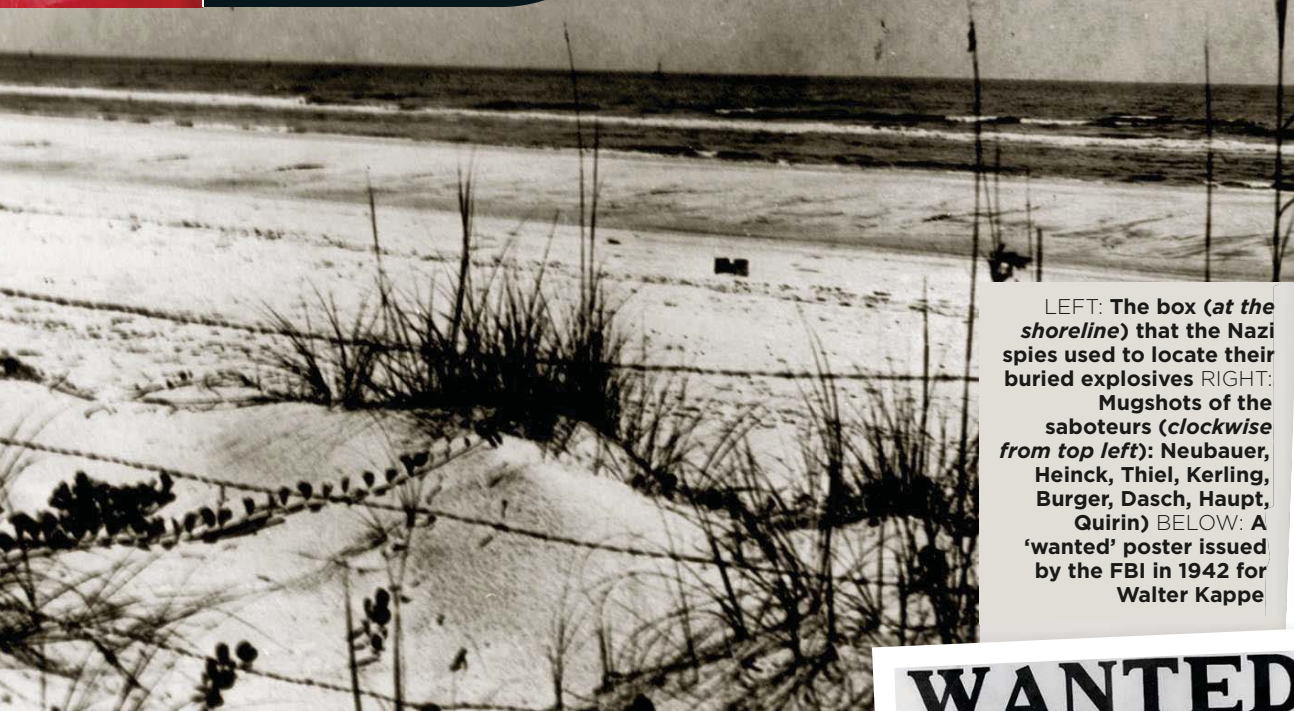
Operation Pastorius was a sabotage mission built on lies and deceit, but little did its organisers know that it would end in a betrayal of the worst kind

Words: Gavin Mortimer





NAZIS IN NEW YORK



LEFT: The box (at the shoreline) that the Nazi spies used to locate their buried explosives RIGHT: Mugshots of the saboteurs (clockwise from top left): Neubauer, Heinck, Thiel, Kerling, Burger, Dasch, Haupt, Quirin) BELOW: A 'wanted' poster issued by the FBI in 1942 for Walter Kappe



Early in the evening of 12 June 1942, the German submarine U-202 sighted the American coast. For 15 days, the vessel had travelled the 3,000 miles across the Atlantic undetected, but the most perilous part of their mission lay ahead.

Captain Hans-Heinz Lindner switched from diesel to silent electric motors as the submarine edged slowly inland towards the Long Island beach. On board, the four Nazi saboteurs made their final preparations, checking the contents of their four small, wooden crates and folding their civilian clothes into the canvas sea-bag.

Shortly before midnight, the secret agents heard an ugly scraping sound as the submarine touched the ocean bed just over 50 metres from the shore.

Linder looked through the periscope and saw that a fog had rolled in, obscuring the submarine from the beach. He gave the order to surface, and soon the saboteurs were loading their precious cargo of crates into an inflatable boat, delicately stacking them so the explosives,

fuses and timing devices wouldn't get wet in the short voyage inshore.

Two sailors paddled the boat noiselessly towards the beach, slipping through the sea mist and surfing ashore on the gentle waves. The team's leader, 39-year-old George Dasch, jumped from the inflatable and padded up the wet sand.

Returning a few minutes later having seen no sign of life, Dasch told his men to change from their German marine uniforms into their civilian clothes. He then instructed Heinrich Heinck and Richard Quirin to bury the crates among the dunes. The fourth member of the team, Ernst Burger, walked further along the beach to survey the lie of the land.

Dasch headed inland to reconnoitre, but he hadn't gone far when he saw a flashlight moving towards him. "What are you doing down here?" demanded a voice. "Who are you?"

Out of the darkness stepped seaman 2nd Class John Cullen, a Coast Guardsman, one of the unarmed 'sand pounders' whose task it was to patrol the long stretches of isolated coastline on the Eastern Seaboard. It was unglamorous work, but Cullen was a conscientious young man with sharp eyesight, and he wanted to know the identity of the three men he'd seen silhouetted on top of the dunes. Dasch replied in flawless English that they were fishermen

WANTED GERMAN SABOTEUR

Photo taken February 18, 1942



WALTER KAPPE, alias Walter Kappel



Walter Kappe is known to be connected with sabotage activities being promoted by the Nazi Government. He was born January 12, 1905 at Berlin, Prussia, Germany, and secured his United States on May 9, 1935. He filed application for United States Citizenship at Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1937. He is known to be a member of the German Literary Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Teutonia Club, Chicago, Illinois. Kappe was on board the U-202 submarine for the Atlantic Ocean crossing and after "Weather Report" and "Weather Report" was the official agent of the German-Soviet Deal. Kappe left the United States in 1942 and was official agent of the German-Soviet Deal.

from up the coast who had run ashore in the fog, and they were going to wait for dawn and then head off.

Cullen invited them to pass the night in the coastguard station, just half a mile away. Dasch said they'd rather not, they wanted to be away as soon as possible. Before Cullen could reply, Ernst Burger appeared, hailing in German the men he assumed were his comrades. Cullen's eyes widened.

Dasch moved a step closer to the American and put a hand on his arm.

"How old are you?" he asked

"Twenty-one," replied Cullen.

Dasch asked if he had a mother and father. Cullen nodded.

"Well," Dasch said, "I wouldn't want to have to kill you. Forget about this and I will give you some money and you can have a good time."

He pulled out a wad of dollars and handed Cullen \$100. He refused the money. Dasch offered to triple the bribe. This time, Cullen accepted. Wishing them a safe fishing trip, the American turned and nonchalantly walked into the night.

Dasch and Burger rejoined their comrades and they hurriedly left the beach, crawling through the dunes for half a mile before striking inland, expecting at any moment to hear the wail of police sirens. But by dawn they had



John Cullen, the coast guardsman who discovered the German saboteurs arriving on the beach at Long Island



BEFORE THE CIA The Specials

Established on 1 July 1940, the Special Intelligence Service (SIS) was America's first foreign-intelligence bureaucracy, and considered the forerunner of today's CIA. The SIS was set up at the behest of President Franklin D Roosevelt, who had become alarmed at the increase in foreign spies within the USA: in 1938, a total of 634 cases of espionage activities had been investigated compared to 35 the previous year. Of the three intelligence services in the USA – the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Division and the Office of Naval Intelligence – it was decided the FBI, headed by J Edgar Hoover, should be responsible for the SIS as it was best-placed to pursue espionage and sabotage by civilians. Hoover appointed his assistant director, Percy Foxworth, as the first SIS chief. As well as its work in tracking down enemy spies in the States, the SIS had 156 special agents operating in Latin America by October 1942, and one of their successes was to thwart an attempt by Axis agents to smuggle platinum out of Colombia to Germany.

RIGHT: Roosevelt ordered the creation of the Special Intelligence Service
BELOW: The original FBI building in Washington



“Two sailors paddled the boat noiselessly towards the beach”

reached the railroad station at Amagansett unmolested, and Dasch felt confident enough to crack a joke with the vendor as he bought four train tickets. “Fishing in this neighbourhood has been pretty bad lately,” he said, handing over the money.

The saboteurs boarded the 6:57am to New York City and breathed a sigh of relief only when the train pulled out of Amagansett. After a fraught beginning, Operation Pastorius was now underway.

BECOMING AMERICAN

For Dasch, as for Heinck and Quirin, New York was a city he knew well. He had first arrived in Manhattan in 1922 as a stowaway, finding work as a dishwasher and a waiter, before marrying an American and settling in Chicago. He was in the process of applying for citizenship when war broke out in 1939, and on a whim decided to return to Germany.

Heinck and Quirin had similar backgrounds, but Burger was different; he had been a Nazi from the early days, a committed follower of Adolf Hitler as he rose to prominence in the

1920s. He had fled Germany in 1927 to escape charges of assault, but after six years working as a machinist in Detroit and Milwaukee, Burger returned home when Hitler became Chancellor in 1933.

Nonetheless, the time Burger spent in the States meant he fulfilled the criteria when the German secret service, the Abwehr, began recruiting men for a secret operation in early 1942. The mission was the brainchild of Walter Kappe, who had spent much of the 1930s living in America.

Kappe produced a plan to wage a sabotage campaign in America, targeting in particular the light-metal industry that was such an integral component in aircraft manufacture. He envisaged destroying aluminium plants in Tennessee, Illinois and New York, blowing up key bridges to hinder transportation of munitions, sabotaging railroads, and even disrupting the water supply system of New York City.

To do this required inserting into America small teams of well-trained saboteurs who could blend unnoticed into their environs; so



Kurt Ludwig, a
German spy
caught by the FBI

HIT AND RUN The Lido lead

A road traffic accident helped dismantle the first major German espionage network in America. For months, the FBI had been trying to track down the mysterious 'Joe K', whose secret messages had been passed to them by their British allies in Bermuda. The messages contained various German intelligence reports about America, and one name that cropped up was a 'Señor Lido'. Then, on a spring evening in 1941, a man was fatally struck by a car in New York. His companion, rather than staying with his dying friend, grabbed his briefcase and vanished into the crowd. That action aroused the suspicion of the police, and when they found among the dead man's effects a notebook containing German words, they contacted the FBI. A short while later, the FBI intercepted a coded message reporting the death in a New York traffic accident of 'Señor Lido'.

The notebook mentioned the name and address of a Carl Schroetter, who was put under surveillance and unwittingly led the FBI to Kurt Ludwig, a US-born German, and someone who bore a striking resemblance to eye-witness descriptions of the man who ran off with the briefcase. Ludwig and his operatives were eventually arrested in August 1941 and subsequently handed lengthy prison sentences. During the trial, it emerged that Ludwig had been head of the espionage network dubbed the 'Joe K ring', and it was also disclosed that 'Señor Lido' was in fact Captain Ulrich von der Osten of the German Abwehr.



Special agents dig at the spot
where the Nazi spies buried their
sabotage equipment

when Kappe began recruiting, he stipulated that volunteers must have lived in the USA, be fluent in English, and have experience of a trade that would offer them a convincing cover once they were in the States.

From the scores of applicants, Kappe eventually selected eight men whom he judged to be committed Nazis and of sound physical and mental health. The successful candidates were sent to the Abwehr's training base near Brandenburg, where they underwent an extensive regime to transform them into skilled saboteurs. Each day started with a tough physical workout, followed by classroom lectures, where the recruits learned about explosives and demolition, interspersed with weapons training and unarmed combat; downtime entailed familiarising themselves with the latest trends in popular American culture by watching films and reading newspapers.

The men then moved from the theoretical to the practical, using replica sections of railway tracks to perfect their sabotage, and gaining an intimate understanding of explosives and how much was required to blow up buildings and bring down bridges.

Their training complete, the eight secret agents were informed of the exact nature of their mission on 24 May: among the targets assigned to Dasch's team were three aluminium plants and a factory in Philadelphia that produced cryolite, a raw material essential in aluminium manufacture.

The second team, led by Edward Kerling, was instructed to destroy a number of important railway lines and bridges, as well as the New York City water supply system, and to also wage a campaign of terror by leaving small explosive devices at Jewish-owned department stores.

The two teams were to rendezvous at the hotel Gibson Cincinnati on 4 July, having spent the preceding three weeks in various cities concocting their cover stories using the false

papers and identities they had been given; also handed over to the saboteurs was a total of \$180,000 to cover all forms of expenses.

Having briefed the men on the nature of their operation, codenamed Pastorius (the surname of the man who led one of the first parties of German settlers to the USA in 1683), Kappe promised they would be given important jobs in the Third Reich once the war had been won. But he also

issued a warning – German agents already in the USA would keep them under surveillance to ensure they fulfilled their mission.

MISSION UNACCOMPLISHED

Perhaps, as George Dasch and his three comrades sat in the train from Amagansett to New York, they wondered if the coastguard wasn't in fact a German agent testing them out. But he wasn't. John Cullen was genuine, and as soon as he was out of sight of the 'fishermen' on the beach, he raced to alert his colleagues in the coastguard station. The four crates and the seabag containing the uniforms

**“As soon as
he was out
of sight, he
raced to
alert his
colleagues”**



The four crates that were uncovered by the FBI



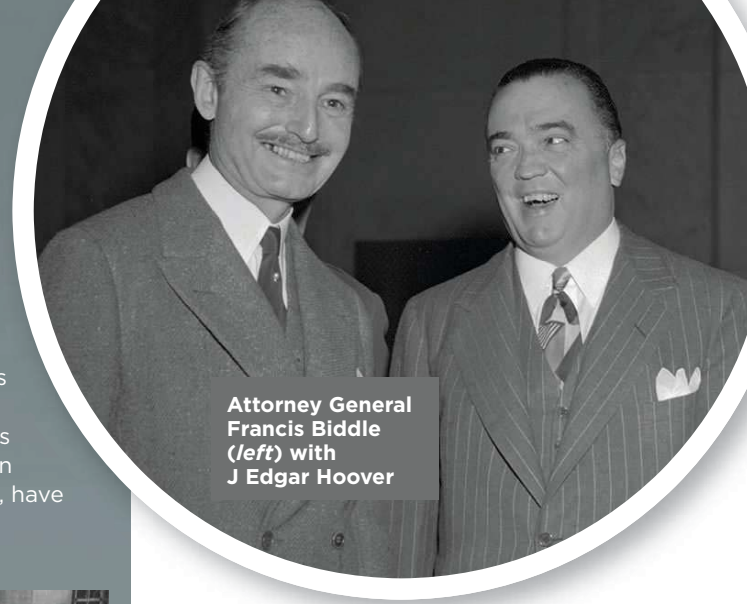
1: Two bags carried by Kerling, which show \$54,550 worth of bank notes hidden inside 2: A duffel bag and its contents are examined in an FBI laboratory 3: A pen and pencil assembled for use as an explosive delay device 4: A block of TNT explosive recovered from the saboteurs 5: The contents of one crate, including explosives and acid



COURTROOM DRAMA

Right to a civil trial?

The trial of the eight saboteurs was notable for the fact that for the first time in its 153-year history, the US Supreme Court met in special session to rule if the eight prisoners had legal grounds to demand a civil trial on the basis they weren't enemy combatants. The prisoners' defence counsel had appealed for such a trial after the verdict of the military tribunal, but this was rejected by the US District Court for Columbia, which said that the Roosevelt administration was within its rights to try the accused under military law. The Supreme Court ruled in favour of the President, stating on 31 July: "Those who during time of war pass surreptitiously from enemy territory into our own, discarding their uniforms upon entry, for the commission of hostile acts involving destruction of life or property, have the status of unlawful combatants punishable as such by military commission."



Attorney General
Francis Biddle
(left) with
J Edgar Hoover

**“The corpses
were buried in
a paupers’
cemetery”**

◀ were found at first light, and by midday they were being examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI's chief, the indefatigable J Edgar Hoover, informed Attorney General Francis Biddle of the discovery. "His eyes were bright, his jaw set, excitement flickering around the edge of his nostrils," recalled Biddle. "He was determined to catch them all before any sabotage took place."

Hoover wasn't only determined. He was worried, and also intrigued. Worried because although they had the Germans' explosives, the FBI had no idea of their mission. He ordered the beach to be kept under constant surveillance in the hope they'd return to collect their hoard, and he also told his agents to impose a news blackout on the find.

What puzzled Hoover was John Cullen. Why hadn't the Germans killed him? It would have been easy enough, and less risky, than sending him off with a fistful of dollars.

While the FBI pondered the whereabouts of the saboteurs, Dasch and his team were already enjoying New York City. They bought new suits, lunched in a restaurant, and then paired off: Heinck and Quirin checking into one hotel, Dasch and Burger into another.

Once alone in their room, Dasch confessed to Burger that he had no intention of going through with their mission; that was why he hadn't killed the coastguard. From the outset, his motivation in volunteering for the mission was to get back to America, a country he realised he preferred to Nazi Germany.

To Dasch's surprise, Burger explained that he felt the same. Furthermore, he revealed that before leaving the beach, he had left a German cigarette tin and a small Schnapps bottle close to where they had buried the crates so that they could be easily located by the authorities. The next day, Dasch telephoned the FBI to see if he



TOP: The German saboteurs are transferred from the court with a military escort
MIDDLE: Heinrich Heinck, under heavy guard, awaits the convening of the special seven-man commission
BOTTOM: The courtroom in the Department of Justice Building, with the commission on the top table



HANKY PANKY Revealing the ink

When Dasch was arrested, he handed the FBI his white handkerchief on which was inscribed in invisible ink the names of their Abwehr contacts in America. But there was a problem: he couldn't remember how to make the ink visible. The FBI sent the handkerchief to a laboratory, where scientists eventually 'cracked the code'. Using a compound including nitrate of potash, acetic acid, distilled water, chloride of carbonide, they dabbed the hankie with wet cotton. Then, having left the hankie to dry, the scientists applied a second mixture including tincture of capsicum and chlorhydrate of quinine.



John Cullen receives the Legion of Merit from Rear Admiral Stanley Parker

could strike a bargain, but the agent who fielded the call was slow on the uptake and Dasch, reluctant to give away too much information over the phone, lost patience and hung up. Instead, he decided to go to Washington and turn himself in to the FBI in person, which he did on 19 June, telling them where they could find his three accomplices, one of whom, Burger, was also willing to co-operate.

Dasch also informed the FBI that a second sabotage team had landed (near Jacksonville, Florida), but he had no information as to their movements, other than they'd arranged to rendezvous in Cincinnati on 4 July. But he did have a handkerchief on which were written in invisible ink contact names and addresses of German agents.

Within days, the four members of Kerling's team had been arrested at addresses in New York and Chicago, and on 29 June, the *New York Times* emblazoned its front page with the headline: "SPY AIDES IN CITY CAPTURED BY FBI", along with a thrilling article detailing the plot and the promise of Attorney General Biddle that he would deal with the invading saboteurs "swiftly and thoroughly".

BROKEN PROMISES

Dasch read all the melodramatic articles in his prison cell with a degree of amusement, confident that the FBI would stick to its pledge of a presidential pardon for having turned in his comrades. He had been told that to mislead the Germans into thinking the FBI had caught the saboteurs through their own brilliance, no mention of his role would be made public and he would be tried as if he were a committed Nazi. Franklin D Roosevelt readily agreed to

Biddle's advice that a military tribunal would be more prudent than a civil trial, so that crucial aspects of the case could be kept out of the public domain.

The trial began in Washington on 8 July and lasted just over a fortnight, during which time the FBI acknowledged to the seven generals the invaluable collaboration of Dasch and Burger, although they couldn't say whether hatred of the Nazis or fear for their lives if caught had been their prime motivator in betraying their secret mission.

With all the evidence presented, and the testimony of Dasch and Burger, there was never any doubt what the verdict would be: guilty. Initially, all eight were sentenced to death, but the President later commuted Dasch and Burger's sentences to 30 years and life imprisonment respectively. The other six were put to their deaths on 8 August 1942, the *New*

York Times reporting that the executions were "orderly". The corpses were buried in a paupers' cemetery, with their headstones numbered 276 to 281.

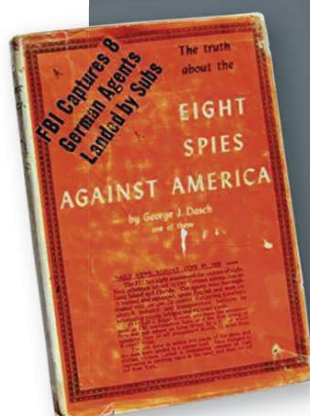
Dasch never received a presidential pardon, the Americans reneging on their promise, judging that they had rewarded him sufficiently by sparing his life. If he felt cheated, then so did John Cullen. The coastguard was decorated with the Legion of Merit for his role in the adventure, but in one interview, he revealed with a grin that when he checked the \$300 bribe, he discovered Dasch had short-changed him by 40 bucks. 🕒



Was the White House right not to issue a presidential pardon to Dasch?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

HOPES DASCHED What became of the collaborators



Dasch and Burger were deported to Germany in 1948 having served six years of their sentences. The latter vanished from view and was never heard of again, although it was said he emigrated to Spain. Dasch was less publicity-shy, publishing a book in the 1950s called *Eight Spies Against America*. It was not well-received in Germany, where many people considered him a traitor responsible for sending six of his comrades to their deaths. Dasch lobbied the White House for a presidential pardon in the hope it would allow him to settle in the USA, but he was unsuccessful. He became a travel agent and was tracked down by an American student in the 1980s, who said Dasch became emotional when he recalled the fate of his fellow spies. He died in 1992 aged 89.

Fad diets



For those who don't fancy 'eat well and exercise', these historic weight-loss schemes provide a tantalising alternative



VINEGAR DIET

It was Lord Byron, the waifish Romantic poet, who popularised this grim-tasting fad. In 1820, he noted down in his diary that he maintained his slim figure by drinking a mixture of vinegar and water. According to him, the acid quenched his appetite, so he ate only one meal a day. His female fans followed suit, after he made the claim that women "should never be seen eating or drinking, unless it be lobster salad and champagne, the only truly feminine and becoming viands".

SLEEPING BEAUTY

Though it's true that a person can't eat or be hungry if they're asleep, this weight-loss plan isn't recommended. The theory behind it is that a dieter should sleep most hours of the day and night, in order to keep calorie intake to a bare minimum. But in order to achieve this, followers (Elvis Presley was rumoured to have dabbled) artificially sedated themselves with drugs and alcohol, leading to long-term health damage.



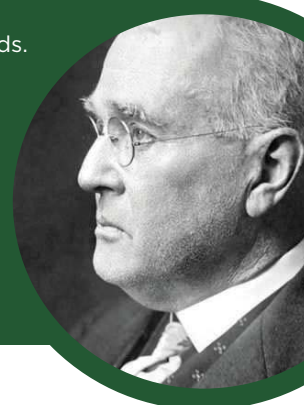
CIGARETTE SUPPER-SWAP

When the power of advertising took off in the early 20th century, so too did this unhealthy meal replacement. Hoping to give women a reason to buy cigarettes, the brand Lucky Strike launched a campaign with the tagline: "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet". The aggressive ad was published widely in fashion magazines and newspapers. However, the confectionery industry hit back and sued Lucky Strike, claiming that sweets were actually key to a balanced diet. Nonetheless, the campaign meant business was booming, and they were the most profitable cigarette brand for two years running.

FLETCHERISM

Also known as the 'chew-and-spit' diet, this obsessive regime suggested that adherents should chew food hundreds of times, extracting all the 'goodness', before spitting out its 'fibrous' remains. A single shallot, for example, should be munched 700 times. The notion was pioneered by an American named Horace Fletcher, who claimed he had lost 40 pounds.

He believed that if food was totally liquidised, it would reduce the calories. The jaw-aching trend reached its peak in the early 20th century, when prolific figures such as John D Rockefeller gave it a go.



CABBAGE SOUP

Though it's arguably the most unpopular meal in existence, a diet solely consisting of 'nutritious' cabbage soup gained a large following in the post-war era. The weightwatcher was able to have as much of the soup as they could eat – so long as it was the only thing they ate. Allegedly, you could lose up to ten pounds (four-and-a-half kilograms) a week. However, potential side-effects include flatulence, bad breath and possibly nausea when faced with yet another bowl of cabbage soup.

Arsenic was just one of the popular ingredients in weight-loss pills. Others included soap and even counter-productive lard

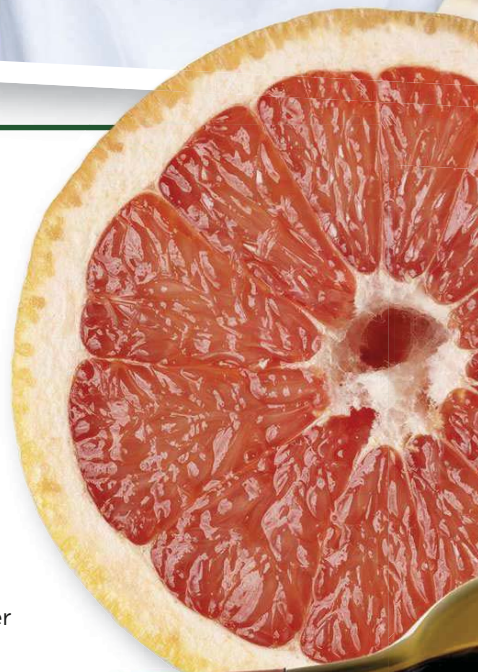
LOW HUMIDITY

One early diet guru believed that living close to moist environments – such as swamps and marshes – could cause fatness. In his 1727 *The Causes and Effects of Corpulence*, Sheffield doctor Thomas Short theorised that humidity created greater fat build-up, and advised plus-sized folk to move to drier areas.



THE HOLLYWOOD TREATMENT

The myth that grapefruit has calorie-burning properties has persisted since the 1930s. Apparently, eating one half of the fruit with each meal will burn some of its fat, saving followers from doing it themselves by exercising. Despite consistently being proved false, the notion survives, and has spread to other fruits such as pineapple.



ARSENIC

Back in the Victorian era, you could get wonder cures for nearly anything, including obesity. Those wishing to shed the fat quickly could take a number of dubious pills, including ones that contained arsenic. Though it was usually only a small amount, most people were unaware of exactly what they were taking, since it was (unsurprisingly) not advertised. As a result, keen dieters frequently overdosed on the pills, in some cases causing poisoning and death.



TAPEWORM DIET

The most cringeworthy item on our list has to be the tapeworm diet – not for the faint of heart! This disgusting fad had its origins in the Victorian era, and meant swallowing a tapeworm, which then lived in the intestine eating digested food. It was rumoured that Greek opera singer Maria Callas achieved drastic weight loss via this method, though she denied it. The parasite can grow up to 30 feet long, eat its way into other parts of the body, and cause starvation.

In the 1950s, Greek opera singer Maria Callas lost almost six stone in just one year



CORNARO

Crash diets are nothing new. A 16th-century Venetian merchant and libertine, Luigi Cornaro, decided to turn his failing health around. Cutting down his allowance to 400g of food a day (but generously giving himself nearly a pint of wine), and eating mainly eggs, bread and soup, the old reprobate lived until he was around 100 years old. He published his radical eating habits in a bestselling book, *The Art of Living Long* (1588).



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Know of any more terrifying fad diets from history? Let us know!

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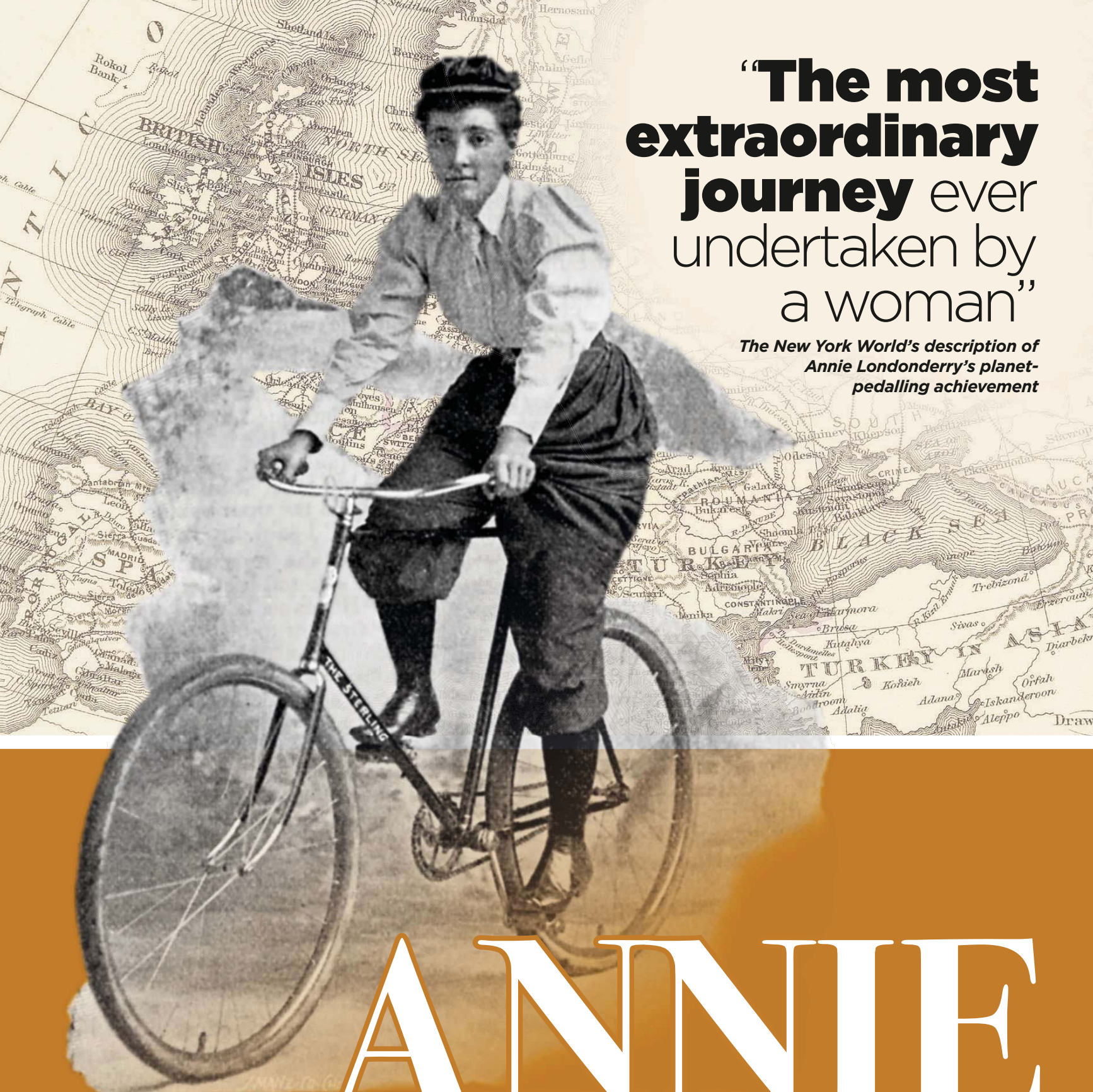
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“The most extraordinary journey ever undertaken by a woman”

The New York World's description of Annie Londonderry's planet-peddalling achievement



ANNIE LONDONDERRY

Pat Kinsella follows the tyre tracks of a bloomer-wearing biker girl who completed a surprise cycling circumnavigation of the world – but was she pedalling the planet or peddling a myth?



GREAT ADVENTURES ANNIE LONDONDERRY

In 1894, in an apparent bid to resolve a bet about the ability of women to match men in feats of physical endurance, a 24-year-old woman set off to make history by circumnavigating the planet on a bicycle, carrying little more than a change of underwear and a pearl-handled revolver.

The Jules Verne-like venture shocked and outraged those who held fast to Victorian values in the sunset years of the 19th century, not least because Miss Annie Londonderry – as she called herself – soon dispensed with traditional women's cycling attire (cumbersome long skirts) and began biking in bloomers.

Starchy onlookers' eyebrows arched even higher, and detractors set their expectations yet lower, when they discovered Miss Londonderry was actually Mrs Annie Cohen Kopchovsky, a married woman with three young children.

Little about this adventure was quite as it seemed, however, least of all its main character. Annie had an interesting approach to the truth, and throughout the course of her extraordinary escapade she never let facts stick in the spokes of a good story.

But she did blaze a trail around the world with a bicycle, and her antics enthralled an international audience at the time, which makes it all the more surprising that memory of her mission evaporated from the public consciousness so quickly, until being recently reinvigorated.

LOOPY TIMES

Between steam-powered transport, the roll-out of railway tracks across the world and the opening of the Suez Canal, the globe had significantly shrunk by the second half of the 19th century, and a swathe of round-the-planet records were set following the 1873 publication of Jules Verne's adventure novel *Around the World in Eighty Days*.

In 1889–90, the very real female journalist Nellie Bly beat the fictional Phileas Fogg by encircling Earth in 72 days, and such circumnavigations soon became quite common. George Francis Train, who'd claimed to be the original Fogg, subsequently whittled the round-the-world record down to 67 and then 60 days.

The bicycle had only been around in recognisable form since 1817, when Karl Drais launched his 'velocipede' – the first two-wheeled machine with a steerable front wheel. Yet, by December 1886, Englishman Thomas Stevens had become the first person to pedal the planet, having set off on his large-wheeled Ordinary (a penny-farthing) from San Francisco in April 1884.

Bicycles had become symbolic freedom machines for women too, despite determined efforts in some quarters to suggest bike riding was a physically or morally harmful activity for females (ailments including 'bicycle face' were invented, and there was much frumpish frowning over the possibility that cycling could be sexually stimulating for women).

THE MAIN PLAYERS

ANNIE LONDONDERRY

Born into the Cohen family in Latvia circa 1870, Annie came to the US in 1875 and married Max Kopchovsky in 1888. Having worked as an advertising saleswoman, she became better known by the name she initially adopted as a commercial stunt for her cycling adventure, and kept for her subsequent career in journalism.

THOMAS STEVENS

English-born Stevens was the first person to complete a cycling circumnavigation of the planet. Riding a penny-farthing and leaving from San Francisco on 22 April 1884 (with some spare socks, a rain coat that doubled as a tent and a revolver) it took Stevens two-and-half years to complete the feat, which came to an end with his arrival back in San Fran in December 1886.

PAUL JONES

Pseudonym of one EC Pfeiffer, a Harvard student who achieved fleeting fame in 1894 after he claimed to be walking around the world for a \$5,000 bet. The story proved to be 'fake news', but the publicity generated is thought to have sewn the seed that led to Annie's adventure.

DR ALBERT REEDER AND JOHN DOWE

The men identified in some sources as the "two wealthy clubmen of Boston" who placed the wager that spurred Annie's challenge. Reeder existed, but there are no records for Dowe, and many doubt any such bet ever took place.

Thomas Stevens
was the first person to cycle the globe by bike

Annie soon ditched her long skirt for more practical bloomers

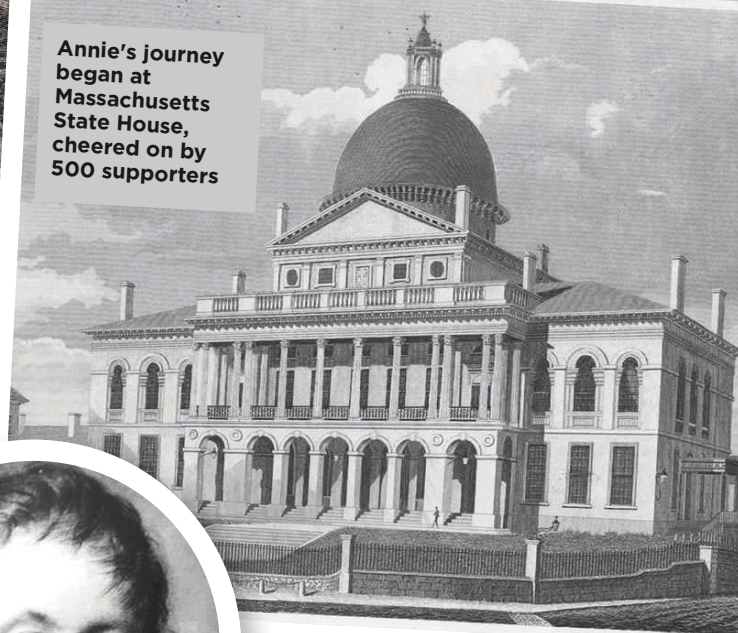


425 WASHINGTON



Bicycles represented freedom for many disaffected women

Annie's journey began at Massachusetts State House, cheered on by 500 supporters



Karl Drais invented the 'velocipede', the first really recognisable version of the modern bicycle

"[The bicycle] has done more to emancipate women than anything else in the world," suffragette Susan B Anthony famously proclaimed in 1896. "I stand and rejoice every time I see a woman ride by on a wheel."

And ride by they did, in ever-greater numbers. Contemporary women such as Fanny Bullock and Elizabeth Pennell were cycling large distances by the 1890s. But Annie herself had never been on a bike in her life until just a few days before she set off to circumnavigate the world on two wheels, and the origins of her involvement in this globe-trotting gallivant are steeped in mystery.

UNLIKELY SPOKESWOMAN

Annie Kopchovsky was a working mother, a fraction over five feet tall, who couldn't cycle. On the surface, a less likely candidate to confound stereotypes about the so-called softer sex could scarcely have been found, but Annie would soon demonstrate rare reserves of determination, courage and cunning.

Born with the surname Cohen, Annie was a Jewish Latvian immigrant to the US, a proud 'new woman' and an absolute expert at harnessing the sensationalist appeal of 'fake news', well over a century before the concept had been invented.

The true tale of how Annie became embroiled in a globe-rounding gamble has been lost to time. The story, as it was reported in the papers, begins with two "wealthy clubmen of Boston" discussing the antics of a chancer calling himself Paul Jones, who'd made headlines by claiming he was walking around the world to win a \$5,000 bet. The men went on to wager "\$20,000 against \$10,000" that no woman could perform a similar feat.

Shortly afterwards, Jones – revealed as a Harvard student called Pfeiffer – admitted he'd

made up his story, but by then the stage was set for Annie to prove a point for her gender. The eccentric terms of the bet required her not just to circumnavigate the world by bicycle within 15 months, but also to earn \$5,000 en route, over and above expenses, after starting without even a cent in her saddlebag.

The identity of the two wager-waving protagonists has never been properly verified, and it's possible they never really existed. Speculative theories have Annie taking on the challenge for the benefit of her original sponsor (Colonel Albert Pope, owner of Boston's Pope Manufacturing Company who made Columbia bicycles); to make a bold point for feminism; as a basic business venture; or simply for the sheer hell of it.

What's beyond doubt, though, is that Annie was a masterful media manipulator. She shamelessly and constantly spruiked conflicting stories about her background and the adventure she was undertaking, variously claiming to be an orphan, a wealthy heiress or a qualified lawyer. All of which whoppers were dwarfed by tales told about her exploits and experiences during and after the expedition itself, which grew taller by the month.

The papers and the public lapped it up, falling in love with the attractive young woman. "Any horrid man who says she is not good looking ought to be taken out back of a cow shed and knocked in the head with an axe," an *El Paso Daily Herald* reporter purred.

And attention led to sponsorship, beginning with a deal seemingly hatched right on the starting line, when New Hampshire's Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Company paid \$100 in cash to hang an advertising placard on Annie's bike and adopt the company name as her moniker for the duration of the journey.

MAIDEN VOYAGE

Annie's carefully stage-managed grand depart took place in front of a crowd comprised of 500 supporters, suffragettes and curiosity chasers amassed on the steps of Boston's Massachusetts State House on 25 June 1894. Despite reports of

£100

Amount Annie was paid to advertise Londonderry Lithia spring water on her bike



SPORTRAIT
STUDIO,
ON ST. BOSTON, MASS.

GEOGRAPHY

An early mistake cost Annie five months of precious time after she failed to factor weather conditions across the Rockies. Annie artfully navigated a globetrotting route that included huge amounts of time aboard steamboats, and simply went for day rides while in port. She also hopped on at least one train, but still completed an impressive independent cycling expedition right across France, the US and parts of Asia.

1 25 JUNE 1894

Massachusetts State House, Boston, Massachusetts, US

Annie Londonderry waves goodbye to a crowd of around 500 onlookers from the steps of Massachusetts State House, although it's not until two days later that she finally rolls away on her historic journey. Initially, Annie rides through the Fens and Providence, to New York, where she arrives on 2 July. From there, she pedals west across the United States to Chicago, via Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Cleveland.

2 24 SEPTEMBER
Chicago

With winter fast approaching, it becomes clear that crossing the mountains to San Francisco won't be possible before the snow effectively closes the route to cyclists.

3 24 NOVEMBER
New York

After contemplating aborting the journey, Annie changes bike, pulls on a pair of bloomers and retraces her route back to New York, boarding a liner bound for Europe in late November.

4 DECEMBER
Le Havre, France

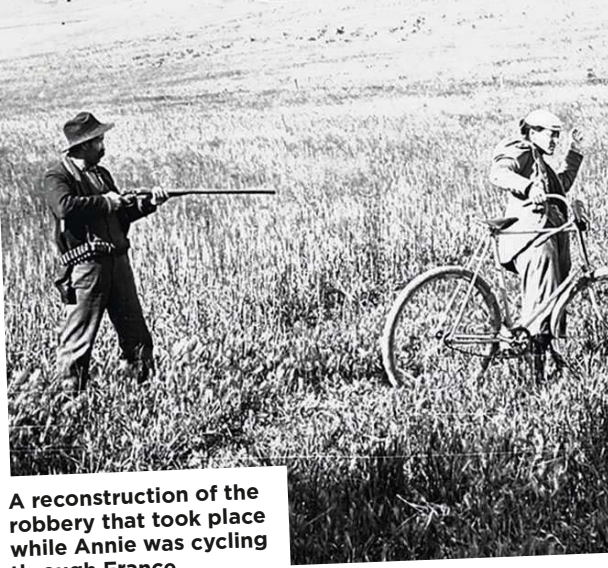
Arriving in Le Havre in early December, Annie is treated with contempt by the French press and crushing jobsworthness by customs officials, who confiscate her bike and money. Once on the road, however, she is welcomed by locals and often joined by local cycling clubs, but also reports being held up and robbed. Annie travels across France north to south, going via Paris, Lyon and Valence, arriving in Marseilles on 13 January 1895.

5 JANUARY – FEBRUARY 1895
France – Middle East – Asia

On 20 January, Annie boards the steamship *Sydney* and travels across the Mediterranean to Egypt, where she stops in Alexandria and Port Said and makes a (disputed) side trip to Jerusalem. From here, she goes through the Suez Canal and into the Red Sea to Yemen, stopping in Aden, before continuing by boat to Colombo in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Singapore, Saigon (Vietnam), Hong Kong and Port Arthur in China (Lüshunkou).

6 FEBRUARY – MARCH
Far East

Annie crosses between China and Japan a number of times, amid the Sino-Japanese War, which is still raging. She claims to suffer a small gunshot wound here, and apparently rides across Korea – the scene of a recent massacre – accompanied by two war correspondents riding ponies, to Vladivostok (Russia). Annie then proceeds by boat to Nagasaki and Yokohama in Japan, from where she sails east to America on 9 March 1895.



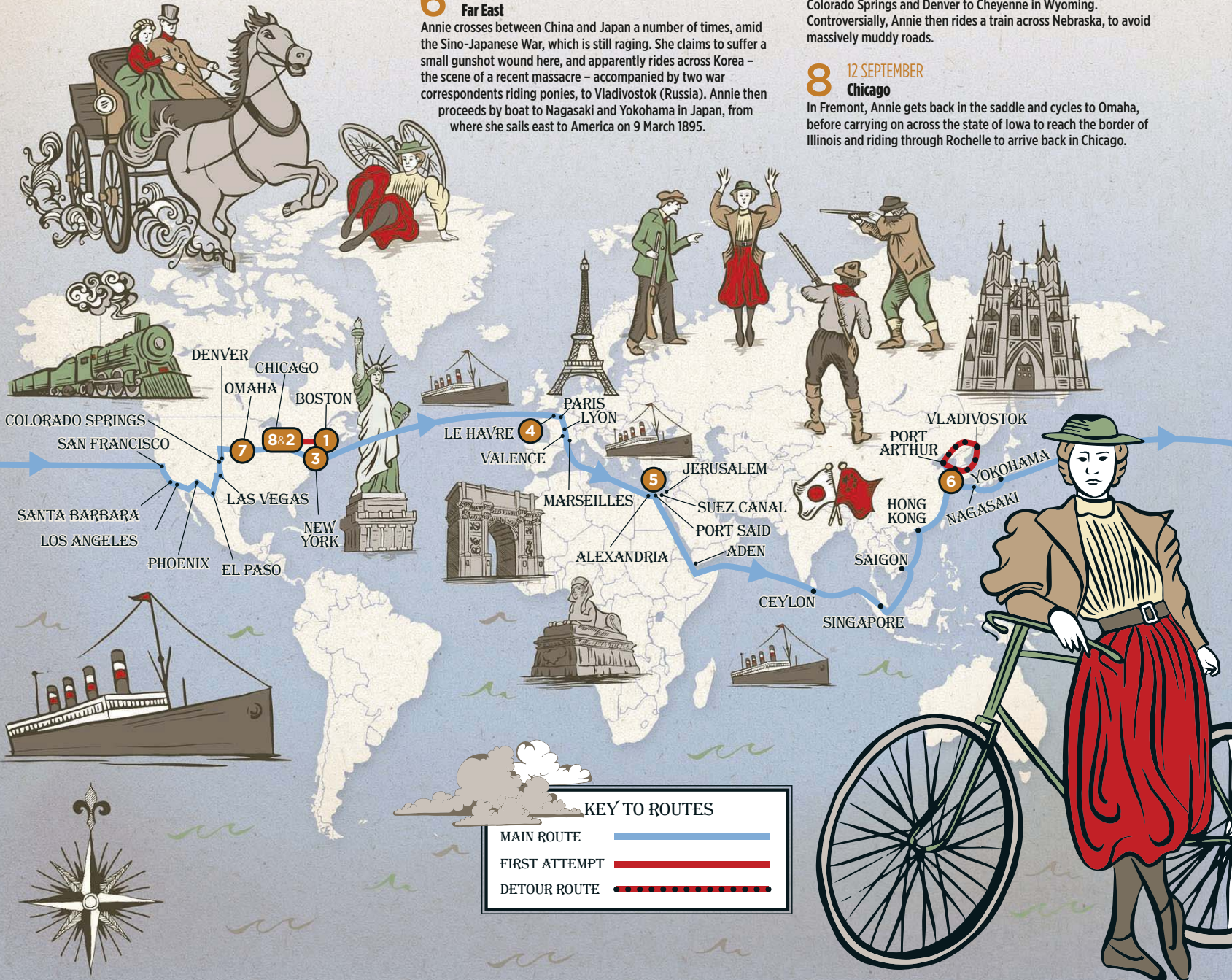
A reconstruction of the robbery that took place while Annie was cycling through France

7 MARCH – JULY
The American West

Arriving in San Francisco on 23 March, Annie rides along the Southern Pacific Railway tracks through California via Stockton (where she's involved in an accident with a runaway horse and cart), San Jose, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles before crossing into Arizona at Yuma and proceeding through Phoenix to El Paso, Texas. Her route then goes north, via Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and through Raton Pass to Trinidad in Colorado, before passing through Colorado Springs and Denver to Cheyenne in Wyoming. Controversially, Annie then rides a train across Nebraska, to avoid massively muddy roads.

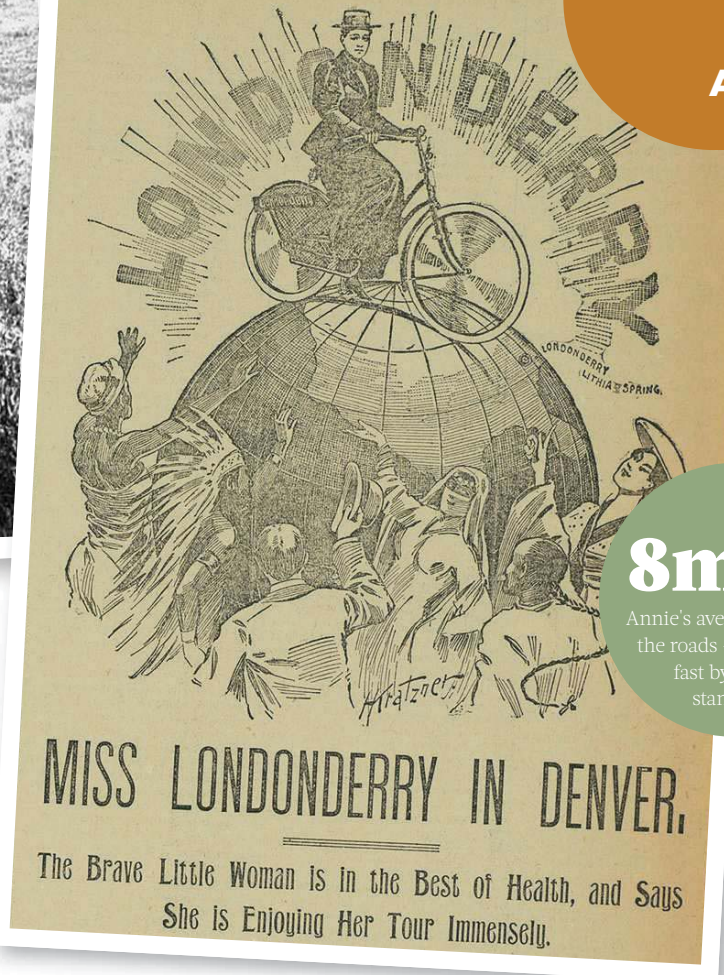
8 12 SEPTEMBER
Chicago

In Fremont, Annie gets back in the saddle and cycles to Omaha, before carrying on across the state of Iowa to reach the border of Illinois and riding through Rochelle to arrive back in Chicago.





This advertisement for Londonderry Lithia spring water appeared in the *Rocky Mountain news*



GREAT ADVENTURES ANNIE LONDONDERRY



Yemen, to Ceylon (modern-day Sri Lanka) and into Southeast Asia.

CHINESE WHISPERS

In early 1895, while the Sino-Japanese War was still in full swing, Annie spent several weeks in the region, seemingly travelling through hotly contested areas even as fighting flared. She claimed to have suffered a gunshot wound here, and wrote about being taken prisoner and witnessing a Chinese man being brutally slaughtered by a Japanese soldier right in front of her eyes.

According to Annie's accounts, she met two war correspondents during this leg, travelling with them – she on her bike, and they on ponies – along rough roads to Port Arthur (now Lüshunkou), the scene of an infamous massacre that had taken place shortly before. Annie subsequently lectured and wrote about the conflict, claiming to have crossed Korea and ventured to Vladivostok in Russia, but hard evidence is lacking.

8mph

Annie's average speed on the roads – not all that fast by today's standards

how she “sailed away like a kite down Beacon Street” on her Columbia bicycle, she didn't actually begin the expedition for another two days, after bidding her young family adieu.

Following detailed route instructions published in touring guides and scrounging accommodation as she went, Annie cycled straight through the Fens towards New York, before wobbling west to Chicago. This was a huge error, and by the time she arrived in the Windy City in late September, Annie realised it would be impossible to traverse the Rocky Mountains and reach San Francisco before the fast-approaching winter dumped impassable snow in her way. A diversion south would involve an extra 1,000 miles or more.

She was staring defeat in the face having only made it halfway across the US, but before quitting, Annie rekindled contact with another bicycle manufacturer, Chicago-based Sterling Cycle Works, who gifted her an Expert Model E Light Roadster, which was half the weight of the 42lb Columbia.

TAKE TWO

Equipped with a new steed, and having jettisoned her skirt in favour of bloomers, Annie felt rejuvenated. She rebooted the expedition – but not the clock – from Chicago, retracing her tyre tracks to New York and boarding *La*

Touraine bound for France in November. Following a less-than-friendly welcome in Le Havre, where officials temporarily confiscated her bike and money, Annie cycled the length of France over the following month, during which time she was allegedly attacked and robbed by a three-man gang. Local riders were supportive, however, and she eventually arrived in Marseilles (complete with a bandaged foot as a battle wound) to be greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd, which she then proceeded to woo with characteristic aplomb.

By now, only eight months remained for Annie to complete the rest of the journey back to Chicago. Fortunately, the terms of the wager were woolly, and there was apparently nothing to stop her travelling large sections of the route by boat, hopping off here and there to do day rides around port cities.

Accordingly, Annie crossed the Mediterranean aboard the steamer *Sydney*, arriving in Egypt, where she claims to have done a side trip to Jerusalem. Via the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, she sailed on through the Gulf of Aden, past

HIT AND HOME RUN

After reaching Japan and visiting Nagasaki, Annie sailed from Yokohama, reaching San Francisco in late March. Strangely, after all her apparent exploits within a warzone, it was once she arrived back on US soil that her closest scrape with death occurred, when an out-of-control horse and cart crashed into her in California. In her account of events, Annie was hospitalised for several days and coughed up lots of blood, but records reveal her giving a speech in Stockton the evening after the accident.

After riding across California, Arizona, Texas, Colorado and Wyoming, Annie took a train across Nebraska, apparently to avoid excessively muddy roads. From Fremont she saddled up once again, cycling into Chicago on 12 September 1895 to triumphantly claim victory in her quixotic quest.

Regardless of her rubbery relationship with the truth, and the fact that for a large part of her journey she travelled with, rather than on, her bicycle – pedalling only a fraction of the 13,500 miles cycled by Thomas Stevens a decade earlier – Annie's achievement was huge. Whatever her real objectives and motivations, she'd made a massive statement about a woman's ability to take on the fast-changing world on her own terms and prevail. 🍷

GET HOOKED

WATCH

The 2006 documentary *The New Woman: The Life and Times of Annie 'Londonderry' Kopchovsky* made by Spokeswoman Productions. www.spokeswomanproductions.com

READ

Around the World on Two Wheels: Annie Londonderry's Extraordinary Ride by Peter Zheutlin. www.annielondonderry.com

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Having won the wager – if indeed there ever was one – Annie continued to forge a career in journalism, writing a regular column for the *New York World*. Soon, however, she returned to 'normal' family life, giving birth to a fourth child and falling out of the public eye.

Regardless of the reliability of some of her reports, Annie had achieved her own ambitions –

proving that an immigrant Jewish woman could travel independently across the United States and around the world with (and sometimes on) a bike, and earn an independent income while doing so. Her story faded from view, however, until it was brought to the attention of a distant relative – writer Peter Zheutlin – who researched it and published a book about his now newly famous great grand-aunt.

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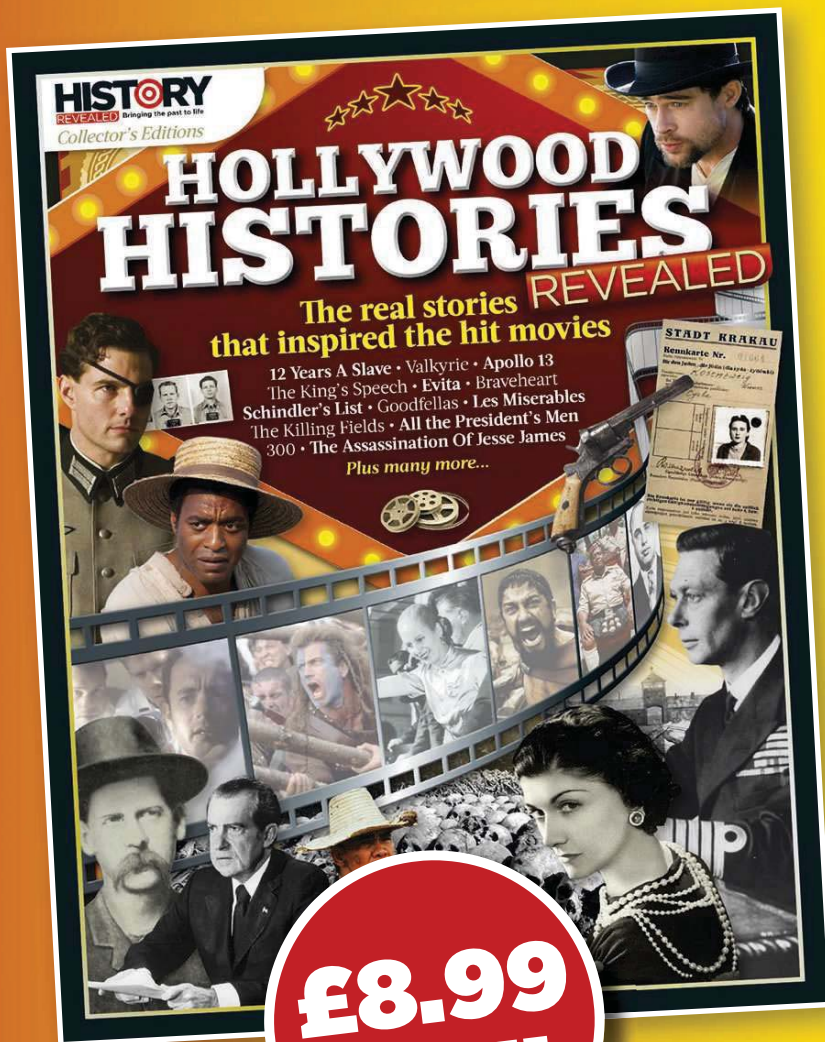
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PICTURE PERFECT
An idealised portrait by
Sir Edwin Landseer depicts
Victoria and her prince in
the White Drawing Room
at Windsor Castle



RULERS AND RIVALS

Unlike many royal marriages, Victoria and Albert's union was a real-life love story. The happy couple idealised family life and championed educational reforms and new technology. Yet, as **Lottie Goldfinch** reveals, things weren't quite as perfect as they were portrayed...

ROYAL COLLECTION TRUST/© HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II, 2017/BRIDGEMAN IMAGES XI, GETTY XI



THE HISTORY MAKERS VICTORIA AND ALBERT

“My dearest dearest dear Albert... and his excessive love and affection gave me feelings of heavenly love and happiness, I never could have hoped to have felt before”, wrote Queen Victoria of her wedding night. “His beauty, his sweetness and gentleness... Oh! This was the happiest day of my life”, she continued ecstatically. Coming from a woman who, from the moment she had ascended the throne in 1837, had resisted all attempts to force her into wedlock – despite some of Europe’s most eligible bachelors being paraded before her – it was clear that marriage to Albert was borne out of love rather than duty.

Albert was Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in the present-day states of Bavaria and Thuringia in Germany. He was also Victoria’s first cousin, son of her mother’s brother, Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Despite being delivered by the same midwife within three months of each other, the pair had had little contact as children, yet each knew of their family’s desire to see them married one day.

A brief encounter at celebrations for Victoria’s 17th birthday in 1836 had planted the seeds

of an attraction between the pair. She writes passionately in her diary of Albert’s “beautiful nose and... sweet mouth with fine teeth” as well as the “charm of his countenance”, which she describes as being “full of goodness and sweetness, and very clever and intelligent”. But Albert, unused to the late nights and whirl of fashionable gaieties of the English court was forced to leave several balls early, feeling sleepy and faint, leaving his lively young cousin to dance on into the night.

Albert was one of several suitors introduced to Victoria in the months before she turned 18 and inherited the throne from her uncle William IV, bringing to an end more than 120 years of male Hanoverian rule. Another first cousin, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, made a favourable impression on the young princess, more so than Princes William and Alexander of Orange whom Victoria described as being “very plain”.

CUPID’S ARROW STRIKES

By 1839, Victoria was relishing the relative freedom of being an unmarried young queen and once again declared herself reluctant to marry. But in October 1839, Albert visited England again. This time, Victoria was smitten.



“It was with some emotion that I beheld Albert – who is beautiful”, she scribbled in her diary that night. Just five days later, on 15 October, in accordance with royal protocol, Victoria proposed, exclaiming: “Oh! to feel I was, and am, loved by such an Angel as Albert, was too great delight to describe! he is perfection; perfection in every way”.

The marriage ceremony, which took place on 10 February 1840 in the Chapel Royal at St James’s, was everything a royal wedding should be. Dressed in a white satin gown with lace veil, a wreath of orange blossom, and attended by 12 bridesmaids, Victoria married her Albert.

Victoria fell pregnant almost immediately, giving birth to their first child, Princess Victoria, nine months after the wedding. The future Edward VII (Bertie) was born the following year. The physical attraction between the pair never faded and, between 1840 and 1857, Victoria gave birth to nine children.

UNHAPPY CHILDHOODS

However, Victoria was not a natural mother. Her own childhood had been an unhappy one, kept in seclusion at Kensington Palace by her own domineering mother with little in the way of companionship or affection. The death of Victoria’s father when she was just eight months old had a profound impact and the only male influence she had had as a child was that of her mother’s despised advisor Sir John Conroy. “I had led a very unhappy life as a child – had no scope for my very violent feelings of affection... and did not know what a happy domestic life was,” admitted Victoria in later life.

Albert, too, had suffered an unhappy childhood. His father had been a serial philanderer who paid little attention to either of his sons. Albert’s mother, Princess Louise, had been forced into

“They were united in their desire to create a model, happy family, setting an example to the world”

KISSING COUSINS

Albert was Victoria’s first cousin, not well-off and German. The public had their doubts, but Victoria was ecstatic on her wedding day



BIRTHDAY BOY

Prince Arthur on his first birthday, with his godfather, the Duke of Wellington





DYNASTY
Victoria and Albert's union produced nine children, although Victoria hated being pregnant and thought babies were "frightful"

exile following an affair and the breakdown of her marriage, and Albert had grown up determined to be the type of father he had never had.

Victoria and Albert were united in their desire to create a model, loving family that would set an example to the world. But neither were quite sure how to do it. Victoria hated being pregnant and found babies equally repugnant. "An ugly baby is a very nasty object; the prettiest are frightful when undressed... as long as they have their big body and little limbs and that terrible froglike action". Breastfeeding, too, was deemed a repulsive act and a wet nurse was employed for all of her nine children, allowing Victoria more time to devote herself to matters of state, and to her beloved Albert.

Their children were spoilt and lavished with every describable luxury from birth, yet expected to adhere to their parents' ideals of a model family. Countless works of art depicting royal domestic bliss are testament to the public relations campaign Albert sold to the world.

Behind closed doors, however, royal relationships were often strained – none more so than that of Victoria and Albert.

ROLE REVERSAL

Albert was not a popular choice of husband for Victoria with the British public. He had come to the marriage an impoverished and relatively low-standing prince, despite his royal connections. And he was German to boot. "He comes to take for 'better or for worse' /

ALBERT ON MARRIAGE TO A QUEEN
"I am very happy and contented; but the difficulty in filling my place with the proper dignity is that I am only the husband, not the master in the house"



CLOSE RELATIVES GRANDMOTHER OF EUROPE

Victoria and Albert were rulers of a vast empire that dominated global politics by the end of the 19th century. It included Australia, Canada, the Indian subcontinent and much of Africa. Extending British influence and keeping allegiances closer to home in Europe was an equally important, albeit more delicate matter, and was achieved through marriage. Victoria and Albert's nine children married into royal houses across Europe – from Denmark to Russia – and Victoria was eventually grandmother to 40 grandchildren. Eight of these would eventually sit on the thrones of Britain, Prussia, Greece, Romania, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Spain.

George V of Britain, Tsarina Alexandra of Russia (wife of Tsar Nicholas II) and Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm – the three warring royals of World War I – were actually all grandchildren of Victoria and Albert. During her lifetime, Victoria had successfully managed the difficult relationships between her grandchildren and their respective nations, but after her death in 1901, peace faltered and Europe began to edge closer to war. Kaiser Wilhelm is reported to have remarked that had Victoria still been alive,

World War I may never have broken out – she simply would not have allowed her relatives to wage war with one another.

But Victoria and Albert shared more than just their children and grandchildren across the royal dynasties of Europe. They also introduced a devastating genetic condition. Victoria is believed to have been a carrier of haemophilia – a hereditary condition that affects the blood's ability to clot. The couple's eighth child, Leopold, was a haemophiliac and died aged 30 after a minor fall triggered a cerebral haemorrhage. Two of the couple's five daughters – Alice and Beatrice – are confirmed carriers and unknowingly passed the disorder to the royal families of Spain, Germany and Russia.

ROYAL BLOOD
Victoria, surrounded by her relatives, including Kaiser Wilhelm II and Tsarina Alexandra of Russia



England's fat queen and England's fatter purse" were two lines from a popular, if insulting, song of the day.

The traditional sum of £50,000 as an allowance for the consort of a monarch was reduced to £30,000 for Albert by Robert Peel's Conservative party – the smallest sum ever to be offered. He was refused both a peerage and

a seat in the House of Lords – a mixture of anti-German sentiment and an attempt to limit Albert's political power. In fact, it was not until 1857 that Albert was finally granted the title of Prince Consort.

As a champion of the rights of workers, improvements in social welfare, education, the abolition of slavery, as well as a patron of the arts and technology, Albert must have been bitterly disappointed not to have had a bigger say in government affairs.

With his wife distracted by regal duties and himself lacking a formal role, it was Albert, then, who initially took on much of the responsibility for the upbringing of their children. But from the start he wanted more.

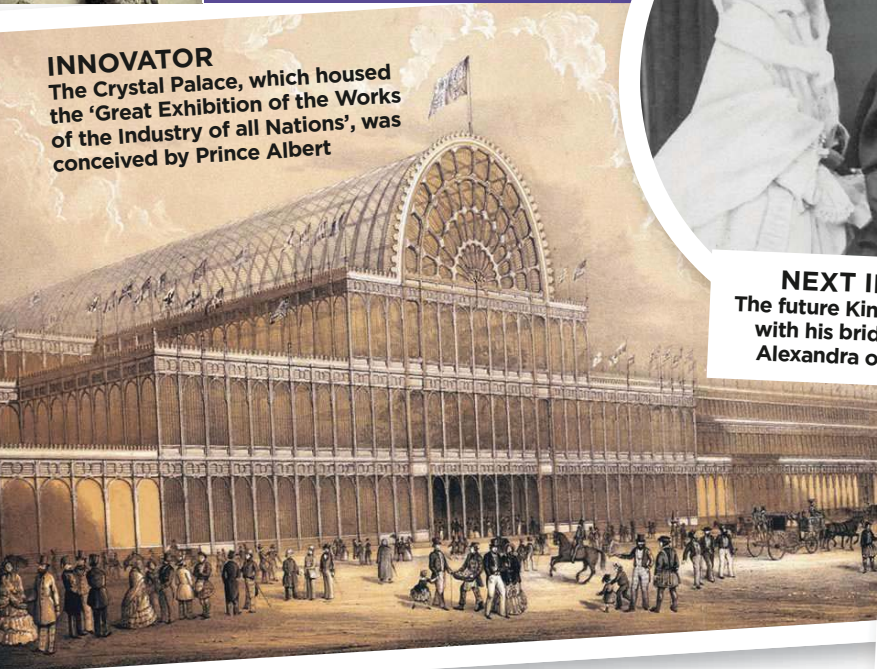
"The difficulty in filling my place with the proper dignity is that I am only the husband,



THE HISTORY MAKERS VICTORIA AND ALBERT

INNOVATOR

The Crystal Palace, which housed the 'Great Exhibition of the Works of the Industry of all Nations', was conceived by Prince Albert



NEXT IN LINE
The future King Edward VII with his bride, Princess Alexandra of Denmark



THE WOMAN IN BLACK
The widowed Queen, pictured at Balmoral, rarely appeared in public

not the master in the house", Albert is said to have uttered to his university friend William von Lowenstein. And he was right. Albert entered a royal household that was governed by his wife and run by her former governess, Baroness Lehzen.

But within a couple of months of the wedding, Victoria reluctantly began to hand some of her official duties over to Albert as she was forced by continued pregnancies to take more of a backseat. Privately, he became her most trusted advisor and the pair worked side by side attending to royal business.

Albert was Victoria's rock and she looked up to him as her intellectual superior, encouraging his ideas. But although she was happy to share power with her husband – within reason – Victoria had a strong sense of her own hereditary right and resented having to hand over her powers while restricted by childbirth.

BEHIND THE PUBLIC IMAGE

The issue of sharing power was a constant thorn in the marriage. Albert was an accomplished polymath with deep interests in the arts, science and new technologies of the day. He used his influence as Victoria's husband to further some of his passions, adding President of the Society for the Extinction of Slavery and Chancellor of Cambridge University to his titles. He was the driving force behind the Great Exhibition of 1851, which shone a light on British engineering and technology, and was a staunch promoter of British manufacturing.

But behind closed doors, the carefully crafted public image of the perfect family was showing signs of strain. Locked in an endless power struggle, terrible rows broke out between the lovers. For his part, Albert was terrified of Victoria's violent outbursts, fearing that she had inherited the madness of her grandfather George III, whose near 60-year reign was peppered with periods of mental ill health. Advised by the royal doctor not to argue with his wife in case his fears proved true, Albert was forced to communicate during her periods of rage by means of handwritten notes meekly posted under her door.

The couple's eldest son Bertie, the future Edward VII, also caused tension within the family and was something of a disappointment to his parents. Neither gifted intellectually nor especially handsome – his own mother described him as having a "painfully small and narrow head, those immense features and total want of chin" – Bertie rebelled against his parents' grand expectations for him. The young prince devoted himself to a life of pleasure and, when word of their son's tryst with 'a lady of easy virtue' reached his parent's ears, Albert took it upon himself to meet with his wayward son to deal with his reckless behaviour before it became public knowledge. It would be the last time father and son would ever meet – feverish, racked with pain in his legs and wet through

from their long walk in the rain, Albert returned to Windsor where, just weeks later, he died. He was aged just 42.

Victoria never fully recovered from Albert's death. For the rest of her life, she dressed in black and appeared infrequently in public. She surrounded herself with memorabilia to remind her of her beloved husband, taking his dressing gown to bed with her each night and continuing to have hot water for shaving brought up on a daily basis, as it had been when he was alive.

Albert had been everything to Victoria – confidant, husband, lover, closest advisor – and his death dealt a devastating blow to the Queen and the British monarchy. After his death, Victoria papered over the cracks in their marriage, memorialising her husband as an almost saintly figure. In a letter written 15 months after Albert's death, Victoria wrote: "The poor Queen... can only hope never to live to old age but be allowed to rejoin her beloved great and loyal husband before many years elapse". It was a wish that would be denied her. 🎯

GET HOOKED

BOOK

Gillian Gill's *We Two: Victoria and Albert: Rulers, Partners, Rivals* (Ballantine Books, 2009) tells the story of how, for two decades, Victoria and Albert engaged in a very public contest for dominance.

VISIT

Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Victoria's holiday home and place of death.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is this Britain's greatest royal love story?

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VICTORIA ON THE EXPANSION OF THE EMPIRE, WHICH SHE SAW AS CIVILISING
"If we are to maintain our position as a first-rate power, we must be prepared for attacks and wars, continually"



LIFE AFTER ALBERT

After Albert's death, Victoria fell into a deep depression and mourned her husband for the rest of her long life. But, as the decades passed, she did find solace in the company and friendships of several men.

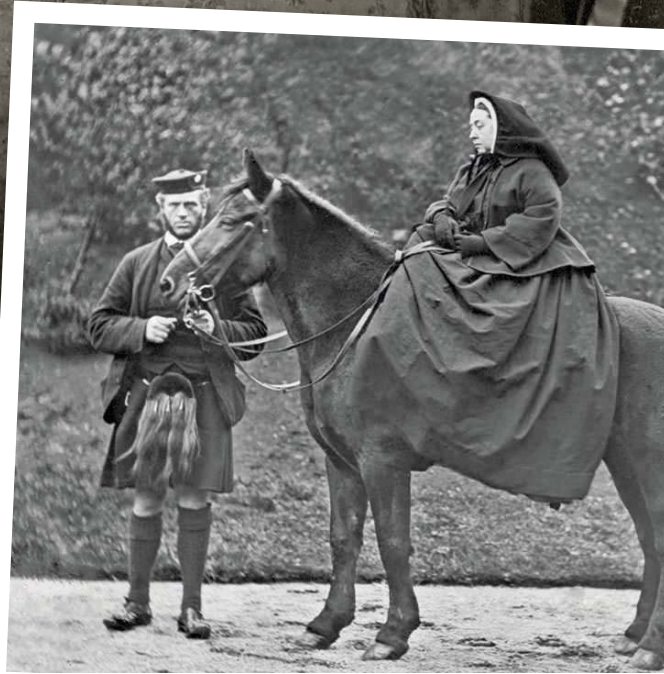
One notably close relationship was with her servant John Brown, the hard-drinking, bearded son of a Scottish crofter. The controversial friendship between queen and servant caused great rifts in the royal family, and Brown's influence over Victoria was much criticised. Some have speculated that the relationship was more than platonic with a supposed deathbed confession from Scottish clergyman Norman Macleod that he had married the pair.

Victoria's passion for India and her longing for Albert saw her strike up an intimate friendship with another servant, 24-year-old Abdul Karim, a young Indian man who had arrived in England for Victoria's Golden Jubilee in

1887 to wait on tables and attend the Indian princes in residence for the celebrations. Arriving as he did some four years after John Brown's death, Karim instantly charmed the Queen. Within a year, he had become Victoria's teacher, instructing her in Urdu and Indian affairs, introducing her to curry and, like Brown, becoming one of her closest confidants. Lavished with gifts and promotions, Karim became even more hated by the royal family than Brown. After Victoria's death, her eldest son, Bertie, ordered all records of their relationship, including correspondence and photographs, to be destroyed.

CLOSE COMPANIONS
MAIN: Victoria with her servant, Abdul Karim
BELOW: With her personal attendant, and supposed 'husband', John Brown

"Karim charmed the Queen and became even more hated by the royal family than Brown"



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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• **WHY DO WE SAY...** p82 • **WHAT IS IT?** p87

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

Author and journalist, worked on the BBC panel game *QI*



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author of books focusing on a range of historical subjects, from ancient to the modern day



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



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Drive-ins were popular among couples and families, as they provided more privacy than indoor theatres



Who invented the drive-in movie?

Richard Hollingshead Jr opened his first outdoor cinema in Camden, New Jersey, on 6 June 1933. The cynical suggest he wanted a captive audience for his auto-parts business; the romantic prefer to imagine he had young lovers in mind. Hollingshead patented a ramp system that slightly elevated

the front of the vehicle so viewers could sit back in comfort. He laid on refreshments and every gimmick imaginable. By 1941, there were over 100 outdoor locations across the United States.

Drive-in movies really took off in the boom years after World War II, when fuel was cheap, cars were gigantic and newly minted

'teenagers' were looking for somewhere to make out. For those without a jet-streamed, chrome-finned gas-guzzler, many theatres supplied ranks of metal seating and the local bus company established special services. By their peak in 1958, more than 4,000 drive-in movie theatres were operating in the USA. **SL**

DID YOU KNOW?

THE END?

Today, fewer than 400 drive-in theatres remain in the US, thanks to hikes in the cost of real estate and the preferencing of indoor theatres by the movies studios.

Statues of King Lud and his sons can be found in London's St Dunstan-in-the-West church



20

The maximum length, in feet, of the semicircular cloth that was wrapped around the body to create a Roman toga

Togas were incredibly impractical garments, and Romans needed assistance dressing themselves



Who was **King Lud** of London?

According to medieval legend, King Lud of the Celtic Trinovantes tribe founded London some time around 100 BC. The historical reality of Lud is a matter of much dispute, with most modern scholars believing him to have been purely legendary.

Lud is mentioned in several medieval documents, but the main source for his story is Geoffrey of Monmouth. Geoffrey is famously unreliable as a historian, adding colourful legends and fictitious feats to flesh out the bare facts. According to him, Lud was a famous warrior who founded the city and circled it with walls and towers. He gave the city to its citizens on condition that they became rich and paid taxes. When he died, Lud was buried on the banks of the River Fleet just outside his new city at what later generations called Ludgate.

How true this story is we do not know. It is known that Celtic rulers in Gaul were at this date founding walled trading centres at river crossings, so perhaps Lud did likewise at London. On the other hand, the name Ludgate probably derives from Old English "Lid Geat", meaning "swing gate". RM

WHY DO WE SAY

"OVER A BARREL"

Meaning to be stuck in a hopeless position or be at someone's mercy; it comes either from the practice of draping a drowned person over a barrel to help them cough the water up, or it is from a style of torture in which the victim is bent over a barrel and beaten.

Did Ancient Roman togas have pockets?

Comprising a large semi-circle of heavy woollen cloth, the toga was a deeply impractical garment. Once on, the weight and form of the garment left the wearer with little option than to stand relatively immobile, excess folds of cloth being supported by the left arm. As well as limiting any sort of physical activity, such as walking, running or going to the toilet unaided,

the toga came with a major disadvantage for every day use, namely that it did not possess any pockets or other forms of in-built storage. Some wearers are known to have kept items carefully balanced in the front folds of their toga, where it crossed over their chest, while others carried purses or leather bags tied discretely to the arm or belt. Important items were carried by slaves. MR

WHEN WAS THE FIRST CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK PUBLISHED?

The first illustrated book specifically for children is thought to be the *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* (or, in English, *A World of Things Obvious to the Senses Drawn in Pictures*), by Johann Amos Comenius. It was first published in 1658 in Latin and German, but was quickly translated into almost every European language. With 150 woodcut illustrations, it taught (among other things) animals and their noises, the nature of God, the parts of the human body, astronomy, the laws of marriage and the rules of tennis. It remained so popular that new editions continued to be published into the 1780s. EB

A Latin translation of the English text was on the right-hand side of the book



WHAT CONNECTS...

PHARAOH THUTMOSE III AND THE 1878 WHITTAKER'S ALMANAC?



1 The Egyptian obelisk popularly known as Cleopatra's Needle was actually made for Pharaoh Thutmose III in about 1450 BC.



2 It was given to Britain in 1819, but didn't arrive in London until 1878.



3 When it was eventually installed on London's Embankment, a number of items were buried in a time capsule beneath it.



4 These included bibles, a portrait of Queen Victoria, a copy of Bradshaw's Railway Guide... and the 1878 Whittaker's Almanac. JH

IN A NUTSHELL

HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY

It was only through bloodshed and tyranny that democracy evolved



What does democracy actually mean?

The opposite to monarchy ('rule of one'), democracy (from the Greek word *demokratia*) means government by the people, or the rule of the majority. In practice, this means power is held by elected representatives or by the people themselves.

Who invented the concept?

Traditionally, the concept of democracy is believed to have originated in Athens in c508 BC, although there is evidence to suggest that democratic systems of government may have existed elsewhere in the world before then, albeit on a smaller scale.

In Athens, it was a noble named Solon who laid the foundations for democracy, and introduced a new constitution based on the ownership of property. According to this, Athenians were divided into four classes, with political power distributed among them. The highest offices went to those people whose land produced 730 bushels of grain, while the lowest class comprised labourers who could not hold office, but who could vote in the assembly. Importantly, under Solon's

constitution, native-born citizens could not be enslaved by their fellow citizens.

How did democracy develop in the state?

Solon's reforms eventually broke down as the ruling classes began fighting among themselves, taking Athens to the brink of civil war. Out of this rose a tyrant – Peisistratos – who seized power in 546 BC. After his death, Peisistratos's sons took over as rulers until they were overthrown in 510 BC with help from Sparta.

“Democracy is when the indigent, and not the men of property, are the rulers”

Aristotle

As factional strife for power broke out once more between Athenian noble families, a man named Cleisthenes enlisted the support of the common people by proposing a new constitution. This new constitution included the establishment of sortition, which saw citizens selected at random to fill government

positions, rather than attaining them through inheritance. Ten new groups – or tribes – were created as a way of breaking up the existing power structure with political rights and privileges dependent on one's tribe. What's more, all Athenians had the right to attend and vote in the *ekklesia*, an assembly which met every ten days. To ensure that even the poorest could afford to attend and participate in the city's political activities, payment was given for attendance from c400 BC.

What about women?

Athenian democracy did not extend to women, and they played little role in the political life of the state and had no vote. Athenian girls were not formally educated and their rights were limited.

FAR LEFT: Solon, an Athenian statesman, laid the foundations for democracy LEFT: Democracy crowns Demos, personifying the people of Athens

Was Athenian democracy always a good thing?

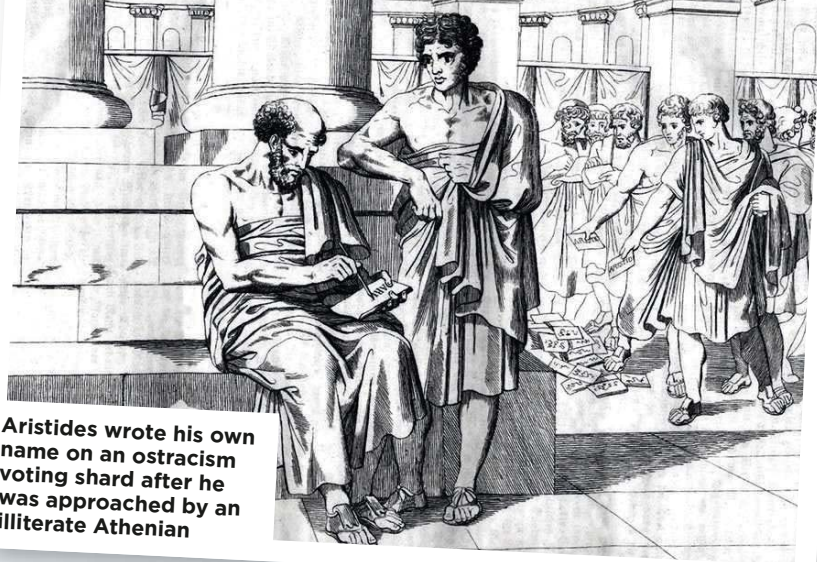
Possibly the most dramatic aspect of Athenian democracy was ostracism, which was common between 487–417 BC. If 6,000 voters were in favour, an Athenian citizen could be sent into exile for ten years, a tactic that was often used to rid the city of a powerful but perhaps unpopular figure.

What are the differences between democracy today and Ancient Greek democracy?

According to historians, there are three differences between today's system of democracy and that of the Ancient Greeks: scale, participation and eligibility. The population of fifth-century-BC Athens is thought to have been around 250,000, yet only about 30,000 were full Athenian citizens and therefore able to benefit from the new constitution. The remaining were slaves, women, children or foreigners. What's more, only men could take part in a democratic government.

Did democracy continue?

Despite surviving defeat in the Peloponnesian War in 404 BC, the democratic experiment came to an end in 322 BC, with the failure of the Greek revolt against Macedonian rule following the death of Alexander the Great. Elements of democracy after Athens can be seen in the Roman world in the third century, Scandinavia in the eighth century, and the Italian communes of the 11th–13th centuries. But full democracy as we know it today was a long time coming.




Aristides wrote his own name on an ostracism voting shard after he was approached by an illiterate Athenian



HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

HŌRYŪ-JI
TEMPLE

This unique complex is one of the most celebrated in Japan

 Hōryū-ji Buddhist temple in Ikaruga, Nara, houses some of the oldest wooden buildings in the world. It was commissioned by Prince Shōtoku to honour his late father, the 31st emperor of Japan, and was completed in AD 607. The complex was destroyed by lighting in AD 670, but was rebuilt using much of the original materials. The five-storey pagoda is the jewel of the site, standing 32 metres tall with what is believed to be a fragment of one of Buddha's bones at its base.

PAGODA

Despite its five storeys, it is not possible to ascend the pagoda; rather, it was built to be admired from the outside. The wood used in the central pillar of the pagoda is estimated to have been felled in AD 594, awarding it the title of oldest surviving wooden building in the world. It stands at 32 metres tall, with each storey representing one of the five elements: earth, water, fire, air and energy.

STOREYS

Each storey is structurally independent, meaning that any seismic vibrations can not travel as easily.

ROOFS

The curved roofs create an optical illusion, making the pagoda appear bigger than it is.

RELIC

The fragment of Buddha's bone is said to be buried beneath the central column.

SHINBASHIRA

This consists of a single column of wood, and is thought to be key to Japanese pagodas' exceptional earthquake resistance.

SŌRIN

This ornamental bronze spire consists of a central column surrounded by discs. At the top is a spherical *hōju*, representing a wish-fulfilling jewel in Buddhist tradition.

BALCONIES

Japanese pagodas were inspired by Chinese watchtowers, but this early example does not have functional upper floors. The balconies are merely decorative.

The pagoda at Hōryū-ji is the oldest in Japan

LAYOUT

Most Japanese temple complexes are arranged in the same way as their Chinese prototypes, with the gate, pagoda, main hall and lecture hall in a straight line. Hōryū-ji breaks from this tradition by having the pagoda and main hall side-by-side, perhaps so that all the buildings could be seen from the centre.

Visitors enter the complex through the chūmon

DAIKODO

This dates to AD 990 and is where the monks would have studied. It contains reading rooms, libraries and dining rooms.

KONDO

A fire in 1949 severely damaged the main hall, and it is estimated that only 15-20 per cent of the original materials remain. It houses the famous Shaka Triad, a bronze sculpture depicting Prince Shōtoku with two attendants.

CHŪMON

The central gate dates to the late seventh century. Two niō guardian statues stand on either side of the entrance.

Two statues of niō – wrath-filled guardians of Buddha – stand either side of the entrance

BUDDHISM IN JAPAN

Shinto is the indigenous religion of Japan, and remains the dominant one. Buddhism was first practised there in AD 552, following the arrival of monks from Baekje (modern west Korea). Uptake of the religion was slow at first, but Prince Shōtoku was keen to promote it, commissioning many Buddhist temples like this one.

WE ATE WHAT?!

22k

The cost, in dollars, of entry to the International Debutante Ball in New York

FAKE 'FISH'

Wednesdays, Fridays, Advent, Lent and several other holy days in the medieval calendar were designated as 'fast days' by the church. The consumption of meat and all animal-based products such as butter, eggs and cheese during these times was prohibited. While this rule didn't have much effect for the poor – they couldn't afford meat anyway – wealthy people, including many clergymen, needed a get-out clause.

Fish were the secret symbol of the early Christian church: clearly fish was acceptable. Theologians argued, however, that water was the element of virtue; so anything that swam in it was also pure. After all, fish had avoided God's wrath during the Great Flood by swimming in the sea, they must have avoided His curse. Therefore, anything that swam in it counted as a fish, didn't it? Whales and porpoises were obviously just big fish. Migratory geese were merely feathery versions and besides, everyone knew they were born from sea-dwelling barnacles. As for beavers, well, they probably were animals, but their tails were scaly, so they were fine, too. **SL**

Fish was deemed to be exempt from the rules of fasting



ILLUSTRATION: JONTY CLARK, ALAMY X2, GETTY X4, MOVIE STILLS X1



Debutantes and their families queue for entry to Buckingham Palace in 1957

When were the **last formal debutante balls** held at Buckingham Palace?

For generations, aristocratic women saw their first presentation at court as a rite of passage to adulthood. The grand ceremony marked the opening of the British social season, and was instrumental in many families' efforts to find a suitable husband for their daughters. The practice

was discontinued by Elizabeth II after 1958, when the last set of 400 debutantes were presented, amid pressure about changing times and concerns about exclusivity. As Princess Margaret is rumoured to have said, "We had to put a stop to it. Every tart in London was getting in." **EB**

DID YOU KNOW?

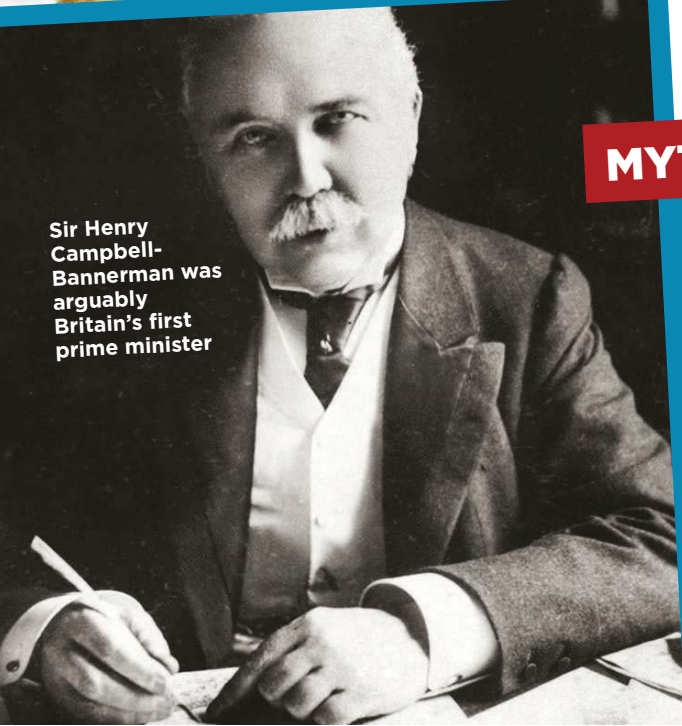
IN THEIR PRIME
Britain's youngest prime minister was William Pitt the Younger, at 24 years old. The eldest was William Gladstone, who was 82 upon his final appointment.

MYTH BUSTING

Who was **Britain's first Prime Minister**?

Not Sir Robert Walpole, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Although Walpole, who became George I's chief minister in 1721, is generally seen as the country's first de facto prime minister, his actual title was 'First Lord of the Treasury'. His successors retained that title and for more than a century, if any were called 'Prime Minister', it was likely to be as a term of abuse. It was only in December 1905, five days after Henry Campbell-Bannerman had taken office, that the term prime minister was first officially used, when it was mentioned in a Royal Warrant. **JH**

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was arguably Britain's first prime minister

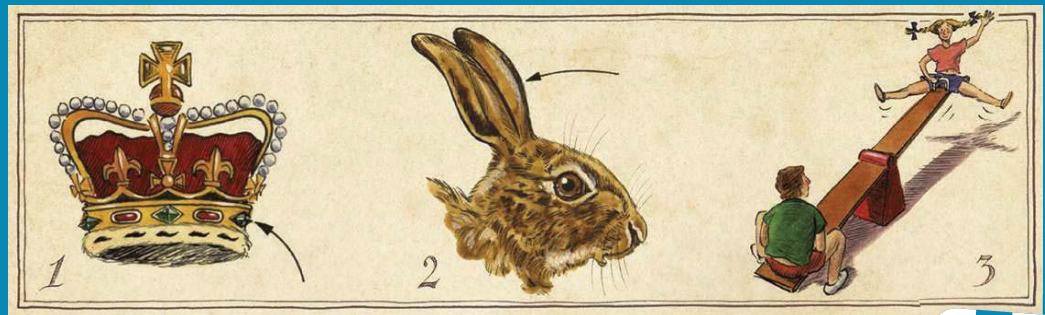


HIDDEN HISTORICALS

CAN YOU WORK OUT WHO IS HIDDEN IN THE SYMBOLS?

© Jenty

This ancient politician and military leader lived between 100-44 BC



SEE ANSWERS BELOW

Why do countries have national anthems?

Target A national anthem is a country's rallying point; a way of creating a shared patriotic experience. Usually a march associated with military might, or a hymn associated with national religions, they are mostly heard at sporting events, but come into their own in times of struggle or conflict.

Most often, a national anthem eulogises the history and prowess of a people, and arises out of a pivotal movement or moment in the country's history – for example, the French 'La Marseillaise', born out of the 1789 revolution. There are several contenders for 'first' national anthem. The first officially adopted national anthem 'Marcha Real' dates back to 1770s Spain, but it is also one of the few anthems with no lyrics. The lyrics now used in the Japanese Kimigayo were written in the Heian period (794-1185) but only set to music in 1880. The oldest complete song, 'Wilhelmus', belongs to the Netherlands and was written in 1568. SL



The Dutch national anthem was not officially adopted until 1932



WHAT IS IT?

THIS 17TH-CENTURY DEVICE WAS DESIGNED TO HELP THE TAXMAN

HOW HISTORICALLY ACCURATE WAS THE FILM 300?

Gerard Butler played King Leonidas, the leader of the Spartans

Target In terms of capturing the epic nature of the events of 480 BC, when a small force of Spartans blocked the advance of an invading Persian army at Thermopylae in eastern Greece, the film 300 (released in 2007) is spot-on, conveying Ancient Greek warrior machismo, while some of the more memorable quotes (such as when the Persians boast that "our arrows will blot out the sun!" is met with the Spartan response "then we will fight in the shade") are inspired by the account of the Ancient Greek historian Herodotus. The overall look of the film, however, which is

taken almost frame-for-frame from Frank Miller's graphic novel of the same name, is more *Lord of the Rings* than archaeological text book, the Persian army containing fantastical creatures and anachronistically attired martial-art specialists. MR

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Want to find out more about the Battle of Thermopylae? Or have a topic that you need explaining in a nutshell?

@Historyrevmag#askhistrevmag
www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed
editor@historyrevealed.com

Answers: Hidden Historicals Jewel, French mathematician Blaise Pascal to help his father in collecting taxes

Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • BOOKS p92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EXHIBITION

Hokusai: Beyond the Great Wave

Begins 25 May, British Museum
www.bit.ly/2jq6t6e

The British Museum plays host to a special exhibition on Katsushika Hokusai, an 18th-century painter widely regarded as one of Japan's most influential artists. Don't miss this once-in-a-lifetime chance to see some of his most famous masterpieces in one place, including the emotive *Great Wave* and his detailed prints of Mount Fuji and old Tokyo.



The Great Wave is arguably Hokusai's most famous work



Immerse yourself in Edo Japan with his depictions of daily life



Jousting tournaments will help bring the medieval era to life

FESTIVAL

Living History Festival

3-4 June, Weald & Downland Living Museum, Chichester
www.bit.ly/2ox3sTc

This weekend, step back in time and walk through the fascinating stages of British history at Weald & Downland Living Museum in Sussex. Visit talented Saxon craftspeople at their stalls, treat your senses to the sights and smells of a Tudor market, or try to budget your household on a meagre Victorian income. Enthusiastic re-enactors are on hand to provide an authentic taste of Britain through the centuries, and you can see them in action at the festival's field arena.

EVENT

Object Handling

20 June, Sheffield Museum
www.bit.ly/2o8alcT

Take yourself to the Sheffield Museum, which is running this special hands-on session to educate more people about the lesser-known Sheffield Blitz, on the year of its 75th anniversary. Learn about the devastating air raids on Sheffield during WWII by using this rare opportunity to get up-close and personal with objects from their wartime collection.



This bomb is among the objects available to handle



The first raid on London in 1917 inflicted the most casualties of any single raid in World War I

TALK

Gothas Over England

13 June, The National Archives
www.bit.ly/2pGWpJt

Marking 100 years since the German Gotha bomber planes attacked London in World War I, historian Ian Castle digs out eyewitness accounts and official documents to examine the impact of the first bombing raid on England. It led to the introduction of air defences, such as air-raid warnings and shelters, which would soon become synonymous with the next World War.

WORKSHOP

Henry VIII in Love and War

17 June, Stowe School, London
www.bit.ly/2oOBxW

As a part of the prestigious 'History Masterclass' series, historians Suzannah Lipscomb and Sam Willis descend on Stowe House to put Henry VIII under the microscope. The class will examine how his actions changed Britain, and equip attendees with invaluable analytical skills.

Henry VIII was a great lover, as well as a great warmonger



St Alban was a Romano-British citizen who was executed for harbouring a Christian priest, a religion that was forbidden



EVENT

The Alban Pilgrimage

24 June, St Albans www.stalbanscathedral.org/about/albanpilgrimage

In the streets of this ancient town, three-metre carnival puppets recreate the last hours of the first British saint, Alban. In a centuries-old tradition, Roman chariots, centurions, lions, roses and executioners

parade through the city, finishing up at the magnificent 11th-century cathedral – the centrepiece of the parade, where a puppet version of Alban loses his head – and the executioner loses his eyes.

FILM

Churchill

In cinemas 16 June

Released to coincide with the 72nd anniversary of the D-Day landings, Brian Cox plays Winston Churchill in this tense biographical drama. Set in the 24 hours leading up to the Allied invasion, Cox portrays a battle-weary Churchill, at war with his own demons as much as he is with Hitler's army. *Mad Men's* John Slattery plays the American General Eisenhower, who grows increasingly frustrated by Churchill's reluctance to go ahead with the landings, while Miranda Richardson provides ample support as Churchill's feisty wife.



► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

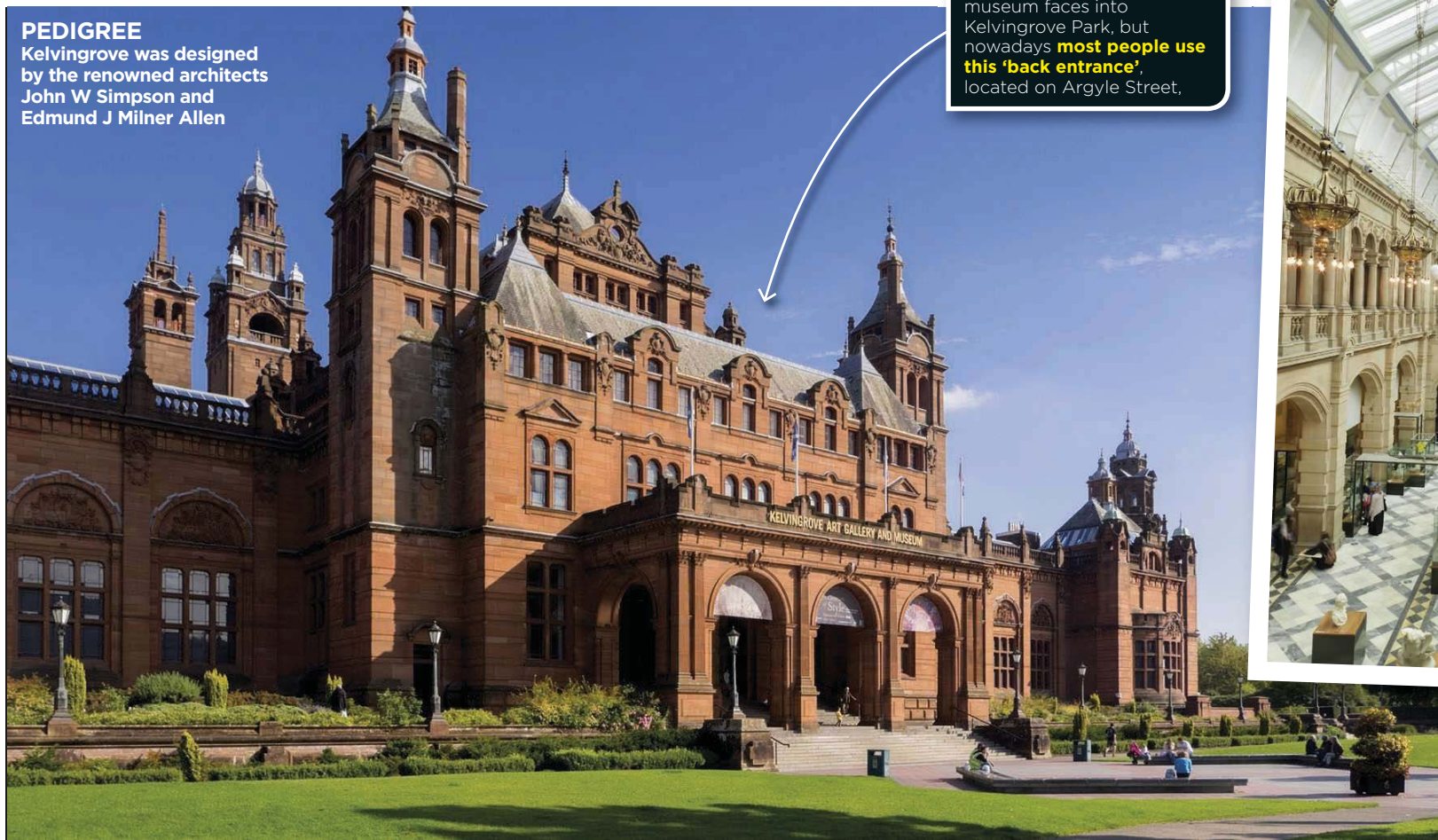
- **Become a Legend** – Step into the sandals of a Roman gladiator. National Roman Legion Museum Wales, 29 May – 2 June www.bit.ly/2pLmh9L
- **Chalke Valley History Festival** – Enjoy talks, re-enactments and historical fun at this annual celebration. 26 June – 2 July www.cvhf.org.uk

PEDIGREE

Kelvingrove was designed by the renowned architects John W Simpson and Edmund J Milner Allen

ANY WHICH WAY

The original entrance to the museum faces into Kelvingrove Park, but nowadays **most people use this 'back entrance'**, located on Argyle Street,



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

KELVINGROVE ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

Glasgow, Scotland

Explore one of Glasgow's **top attractions**, the Kelvingrove Museum, which has something for everyone – and an equally colourful history

GETTING THERE:

Just a five-minute walk from the Kelvinhall underground station, the museum can be reached from Glasgow Central station by bus. If you're driving, it's just off the M8.



TIMES AND PRICES: Entrance is free. The museum is open all year round until 5pm every day.

FIND OUT MORE:

Call 0141 276 9599 or visit www.bit.ly/1C2TrTw

A morbid Glasgow legend claims that the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum was the downfall of its own architect, who apparently believed he had constructed the building the wrong way around – facing into the park, not out of it. In despair and frustration, he allegedly attempted suicide by leaping from one of its intricate Baroque towers. Though this tale has been consistently rebuffed, the incredible museum continues to attract curious visitors, keen to explore this fascinating landmark.

Glasgow's primary art and history museum, Kelvingrove stands in the city's West End, on the banks of the Kelvin River. Surrounded by acres of Victorian parkland, the museum owes its existence to a series of international exhibitions held in Glasgow at the turn of the 19th century. Almost six million people attended the 1888 expo, generating a profit of over £40,000. Putting this money to good use, it was decided that the city should capitalise on its success by hosting another event in 1901.

An architectural competition was launched to design its centrepiece – the building that's now the Kelvingrove Museum.

The winners, who were based in London, spared no expense, making the building as elaborate as possible. Influenced by the medieval Spanish town of Santiago de Compostela, its wonderful red glow stands out from its verdant surroundings. However, not everyone was a fan of this new style. The English architects attracted much criticism from local firms, who maintained that



ABOVE: In the East Court, you'll find a number of great exhibits, including 'Floating Heads' by Sophie Cave, depicting an array of human emotions

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



DALÍ'S PAINTING

Kelvingrove controversially purchased Dalí's *Christ of Saint John of the Cross* in the 1950s, during which time the curator (Dr Tom Honeyman) and the artist struck up an unlikely friendship.



ARMS AND ARMOUR

This sizeable and unique collection of medieval military gear proudly tells the stories of the scars it earned in battle.



ROGER THE ELEPHANT

This Asian elephant was once the centrepiece of a Victorian touring circus, and now he lives on as one of the museum's star exhibits.



SPITFIRE

Marvel at one of Britain's greatest wartime aeroplanes, the Spitfire, as it dangles from the ceiling of the West Court.



KELVINGROVE PARK

When you've finished trawling the museum, get some fresh air in the 85-acre park, designed by gardener Joseph Paxton.

"Enough to rival any of Europe's major art galleries"

the designer ought to have been a Glasgow native. Others decried its extravagant appearance, lamenting that it was "too much a casino, wanting in sobriety".

ART OF SCIENCE

In keeping with the technological theme of the exhibitions, the main building was home to a number of exciting new inventions. The great hall, capable of holding 3,000 people, was originally used as a concert venue for the 1901 exhibition, complete with the latest lighting fad – electric chandeliers – and a massive pipe organ, crafted by the finest organ makers of the day. These installations are still in use, but the organ was nearly sold off after the exhibition was over. It's hard

to imagine the museum without it, but Glasgow city council had to be convinced to keep the instrument in Kelvingrove. One supporter said that with no organ, the main hall would be "a body without a soul".

Art, historical and scientific collections from museums all across Glasgow were soon brought under Kelvingrove's heavily decorated roof. Many items now housed in the museum came from the private collection of Archibald McLellan, a local coachbuilder with a passion for fine art, who bequeathed his impressive inventory to the people of Glasgow in 1854. Enough to rival any of Europe's major art galleries, visitors to Kelvingrove over the last century have been able to admire the works of artists such

as Rembrandt, Monet, Van Gogh, and of course the designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

But these days, art isn't the only thing you'll find within Kelvingrove's hallowed halls. A diverse range of unique history exhibits can be found, dating from the prehistoric era right up to the modern day. The museum's excellent science displays are sure to excite your imagination. Or, if you're hungering for a taste of the world, you can immerse yourself in cultures from across the planet, exploring collections from all continents. Kelvingrove's 8,000 amazing artefacts continue to draw in millions of visitors every year, making it one of Scotland's finest museums, and Glasgow's top tourist attraction. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

Scotland's largest city has plenty more to offer the keen day-tripper

THE RIVERSIDE MUSEUM

Be inspired by Glasgow's impressive heritage of technology and transport, now based in this wonderfully regenerated former shipyard. www.bit.ly/1ILCZrj

MACKINTOSH HOUSE

If you're craving more Mackintosh, visit the site of his former house, which contains meticulously reconstructed rooms from his home inside. www.bit.ly/2qIWCLw

THE WEST END

See why this iconic Glasgow district has been recently voted the UK and Ireland's "best neighbourhood", with its array of stunning historic buildings. www.bit.ly/2pbOTFO

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books

Passchendaele: A New History

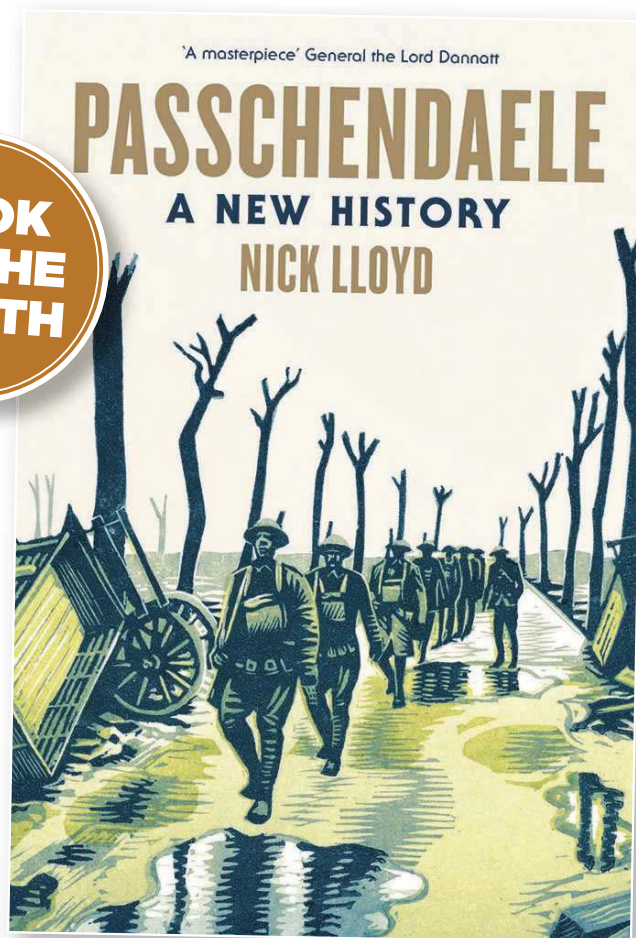
By Nick Lloyd

Viking, £25, 432 pages, hardback

The 1917 Battle of Passchendaele was part of one of the worst episodes of World War I, itself one of the worst conflicts in human history. The offensive, which spanned more than three months on the Western Front, was controversial from the moment it happened and remains so today, with historians debating the motivations behind it and whether its vast human cost can possibly be justified. Here, historian and author Nick Lloyd looks at the evidence afresh, suggesting that – despite all of its horror – the Battle of Passchendaele may have been more important to the Allied war effort than sometimes thought.

“The offensive was controversial from the moment it happened and remains so today”

**BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**



ABOVE: In one of the most memorable photos from World War I, Australian soldiers return from the battlefield RIGHT: British ammo wagons move towards the Front

MEET THE AUTHOR

Nick Lloyd explains the ways in which the Battle of Passchendaele has been misunderstood, and how it helped to turn the odds in the Allies' favour

For people who might not know, what happened in the Battle of Passchendaele and why was it so important for the war effort?

The Battle of Passchendaele (or Third Ypres) was one of the most brutal battles of World War I. Originally planned to break out of the Ypres Salient and roll up the Belgian coast, by the time it came to an end in November 1917, the British Expeditionary Force had advanced just five miles and sustained more than 200,000 casualties.

The battle was notorious for the terrible conditions in which it was fought, with abnormally heavy rainfall turning the battlefield into a swamp. While widely considered to be a British defeat (or at least a pyrrhic victory), certain phases of the battle – particularly a series of well-prepared attacks in September and October – put enormous pressure on the German army. The battle also illustrated the changing nature of warfare on the Western Front and the continuing development of combined arms tactics, which would prove highly effective for the BEF in 1918. In many ways, the Third Battle of Ypres was the climax of trench warfare on the Western Front.

In what ways has this particular battle become the defining image of World War I?

Passchendaele has always been associated with mud and, by extension, futility. The images that were taken of the battlefield, particularly a memorable series of photographs by the Australian official photographer, Frank Hurley, are some of the most recognisable of the war. One of his most famous shots was of Chateau Wood, with a series of Australian soldiers returning from the sodden battlefield across a thin

duckboard track (see below left) – an image that seems to epitomise the horror and desolation of World War I.

Are there any characters in this story who you think deserve more attention?

I think it would have to be General Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British Second Army, who was placed in charge of Ypres operations in late August 1917. Plumer rescued the campaign and orchestrated a series of hammer blows upon the German Army that proved highly effective. His meticulous preparation, attention to detail and care for his men would mark him out as one of the most successful British generals of the war.



“It was the climax of trench warfare”

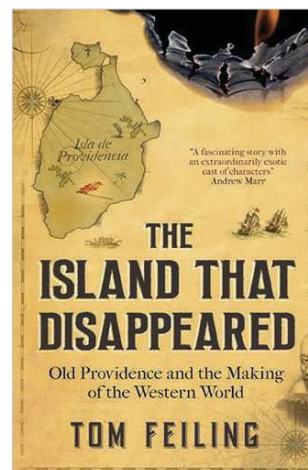
In what ways is our common view of Passchendaele incorrect?

The common perception of the battle is that it was totally futile, utterly devoid of purpose, and (on the British side at least) conducted in an abysmal manner. This is incorrect. While the British made mistakes and did not always fight in the best way possible, the battle was a much closer-run thing than we have assumed. The

British pushed the German Army extremely hard in Flanders in 1917.

If you could somehow travel back in time and ask someone involved in this episode of history a question, what would you ask?

It would have to be Crown Prince Rupprecht, the commander of Germany's Northern Army Group (which faced the British in Flanders). I would ask him what he thought of the British Army's tactics and how close he came to ordering a major retreat in the autumn of 1917. The answer would, I suspect, be surprising.

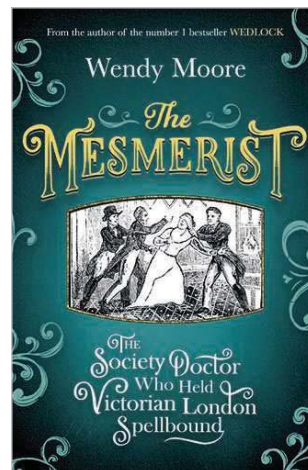


The Island that Disappeared

By Tom Feiling

Explore Books, £14.99, 400 pages, paperback

The *Mayflower*, the ship that transported the Puritans to the US in the 17th century, is famous around the world. But what of its sister ship, the *Seaflower*? It headed instead to the Caribbean where, as this dynamic account chronicles, hardship and revolution awaited.

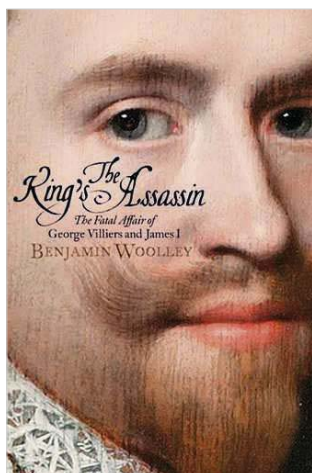


The Mesmerist

By Wendy Moore

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £18.99, 320 pages, hardback

Victorian physician John Elliotson is notable for many things – he was an early proponent of the stethoscope, for instance – but his interest in ‘mesmerism’ is perhaps the most compelling. The idea of a higher, healing state took 19th-century society by storm but, as this lively book shows, it was to prove controversial and change Elliotson's life.

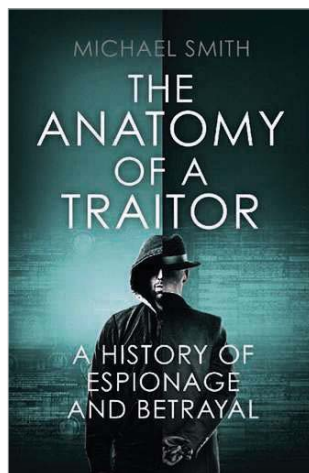


The King's Assassin

By Benjamin Woolley

Macmillan, £20, 368 pages, hardback

Favourite, lover, poisoner: these are just some of the roles that may describe the relationship between George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and his king, James I. Whether or not the dashing courtier was indeed compelled to assassinate the Stuart monarch is hotly debated and, here, Benjamin Woolley explores what might have really happened.

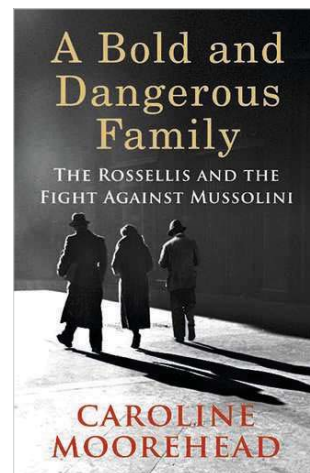


The Anatomy of a Traitor

By Michael Smith

Aurum Press, £20, 320 pages, hardback

What leads secret agents, charged with protecting their country, to betrayal? That's the thorny question tackled here by espionage expert Michael Smith, who attempts to delve into the mindset of these 'traitors', from the Cambridge Five to more recent affairs involving global terrorism.



A Bold and Dangerous Family

By Caroline Moorehead

Chatto & Windus, £20, 448 pages, hardback

Mussolini's rule over early 20th-century Italy was ruthless. Yet people continued to resist his regime and, here, the story of one such family is told through letters and diaries, bringing the personalities and actions of the Rossellis vividly to life.



Pocket Museum: Ancient Rome

By Virginia Campbell

Thames & Hudson, £12.95, 288 pages, hardback

This compact, elegant book, part of Thames and Hudson's 'Pocket Museum' series, explores the contemporary and modern significance of 200 key artefacts from Ancient Rome. It's a diverse collection, ranging from bread to busts and from treasure to trumpets, offering an appealing window into an extraordinary culture.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH

Each object featured in the book reveals an important insight into this highly influential ancient civilisation



Thetford hoard
4th century CE
Gold + Pendants: various + From Thetford, Norfolk
BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, UK



EARLY ITALY AND THE AGE OF KINGS
c. 900–550 BCE

The Beginnings of Rome

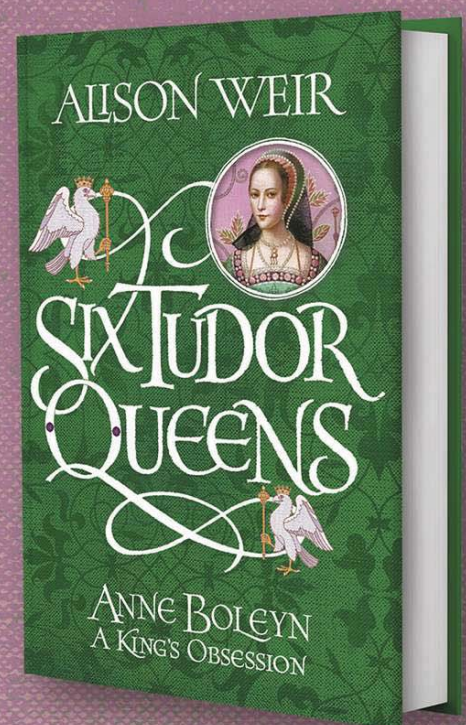
A period longer than the...
The history of Italy can be simplified as separate groups, cities and people that were eventually united into a single state. In the ancient period, the earliest well-documented...
The Etruscans lived in north central Italy, in land they benefited from the rich soil through agriculture and...
When much profit was made from trade and colonization, they lived in fortified cities built on hill tops, such as...
can be found throughout the Italian peninsula. Yet, it is difficult to conceive of Etruria as a single state – more an interconnected collection of cities with shared language, religion and art.
At the moment, Etruscan art was heavily influenced by Greek art but, as it developed, it had a reciprocal impact on Greek art in southern Italy, as well as the art and in the fall of Rome turned the Etruscans into accomplished metalworkers. Many of the statues and decorative

'THIS IS ANNE BOLEYN AS YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN HER
BEFORE. I COULD NOT PUT IT DOWN' **TRACY BORMAN**

SIX TUDOR QUEENS

ALISON WEIR

GROUNDBREAKING TRUTH. BREATHTAKING FICTION.



ANNE BOLEYN

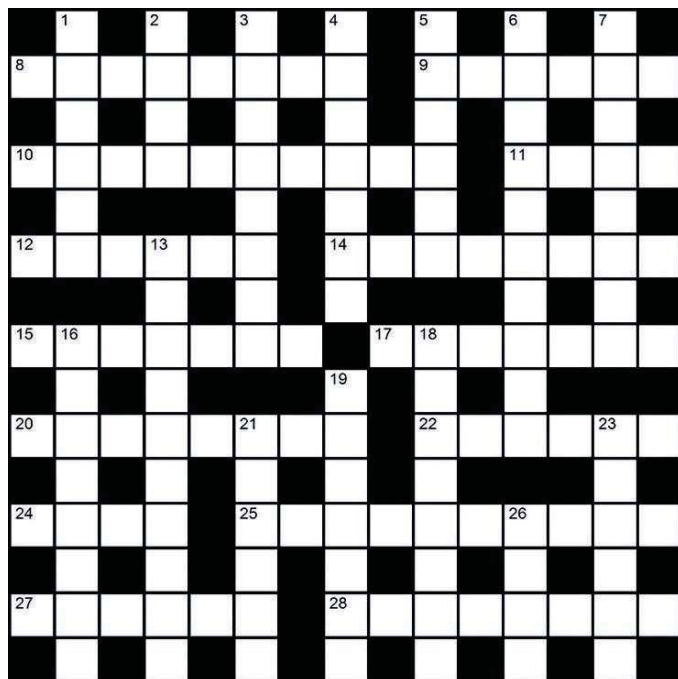
THE SECOND OF HENRY'S QUEENS.
THE YOUNG WOMAN WHO CHANGED
THE COURSE OF HISTORY.

WWW.SIXTUDORQUEENS.CO.UK

CROSSWORD N° 43

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a newly released DVD

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 8** Town of south Wales, formerly known for coalmining and tin production (8)
9 Mountain in Turkey associated with the Biblical story of Noah (6)
10 Relating or belonging to a pre-Christian trading and seafaring civilisation of southern Europe and north Africa (10)
11 Third son of Adam and Eve (4)
12 "We are not ____" – Queen Victoria (supposedly) (6)
14 James ____ (1831–81), US President assassinated by Charles Guiteau (8)
15 *My Last ____*, 1842 poem by Robert Browning (7)

- 17** London district noted for the 'Pensioners' of its Royal Hospital (7)
20 Far-left Labour Party faction, influential in the 1980s (8)
22 Ancient city of Russia (or the family name of Nikolai in *War And Peace*) (6)
24 Peasant in a feudal society (4)
25 Duke of ____, title held by Richard Plantagenet, later Richard III (1452–85) (10)
27 Member of a monastic Jewish sect of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (6)
28 City of South Australia, named after the consort of William IV (8)

DOWN

- 1** Pennine town north-east of Manchester, a textiles centre in the 19th century (6)
2 William Ralph ____ (1860–1954), author, priest and Dean of St Paul's Cathedral (4)
3 In Greek myth, the seven daughters of Atlas (8)
4 Divisions into which the county of Yorkshire was formerly split (7)
5 Richard ____ (1813–83), German composer (6)
6 Ancient port city in the south of France (10)
7 Paris prison stormed by revolutionaries on July 14, 1789 (8)
13 ____ Plan, German military strategy in the early days of World War I (10)
16 *The ____*, Catholic newspaper founded in 1860 (8)
18 Caroline ____ (1750–1848), astronomer (8)
19 Turkish dynasty founded in the 14th century by Osman I (7)
21 *The Compleat ____*, 1653 book by Izaak Walton (6)
23 Native American tribe, one of the original five nations of the Iroquois Confederacy (6)
26 Title formerly given to the ruler of Iran (4)

CHANCE TO WIN

Hacksaw Ridge (DVD)

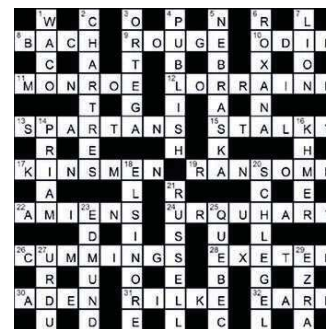
From Academy Award-winning director Mel Gibson, *Hacksaw Ridge* is the epic and inspiring true story of Desmond Doss, a conscientious objector who, during the bloodiest battle of World War II, saved the lives of 75 men. **Due for release on DVD, Blu-Ray and digital download on 22 May 2017, £10.**

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, June 2017 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **june2017@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **21 June 2017**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.



SOLUTION N° 41



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NORTHERN IRELAND TROUBLES IN PICTURES
BATTLE OF SEDGEMOOR AND MUCH MORE...

GETTY

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FULL OF BEANS

Frederick Hooper eats from a tin of Heinz baked beans while on the British Antarctic Expedition. Big companies, including Heinz, Colman's and Bovril, paid the expedition to endorse their brands, contributing towards its huge cost (equivalent to over £3 million today). Sadly, Hooper would later be one of the men to discover team leader Captain Scott's body.



Dr Saunders strikes back

Psychiatrist suffers stroke, then analyses symptoms to help others

Dr Tony Saunders always looked after his health, so it seemed doubly unfair when he collapsed with a major stroke in the gym.

Tony's family were worried that he could die, as stroke takes a life every 13 minutes in the UK. And it's the leading cause of severe adult disability.

Fortunately, with excellent treatment, Tony eventually returned to work.

But Tony noticed that discussing his stroke made him anxious – he even started stuttering.

As a psychiatrist, he identified this as post-traumatic stress disorder. He then realised that, on top of his medical training, he now had valuable first-hand experience of stroke.

So Tony struck back by overcoming his anxiety, and giving talks to medical students. As a result,

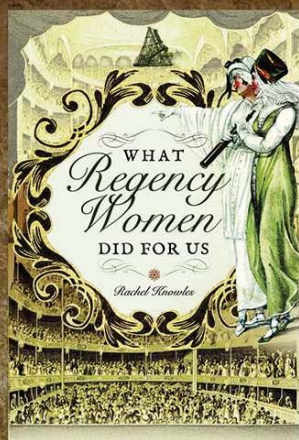
a new generation of doctors are supporting their patients with powerful new techniques.

This is Tony's legacy. And now you can strike back against stroke too, by leaving us a legacy of your own.

Stroke
association

Together we can conquer stroke.

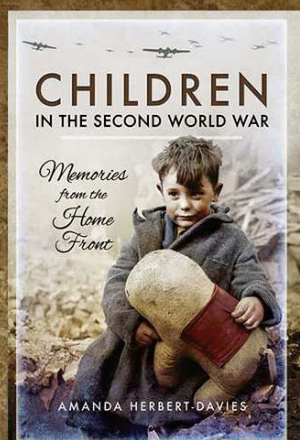
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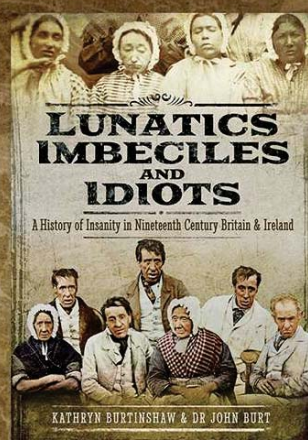
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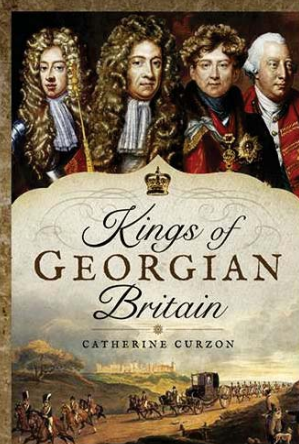
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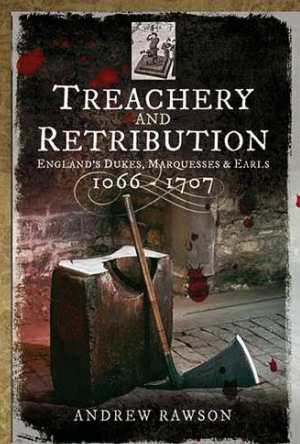
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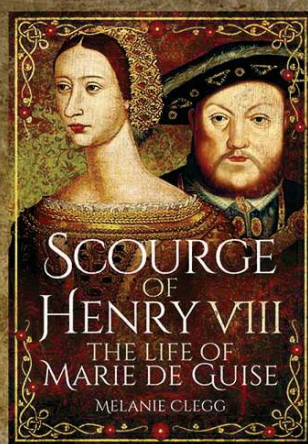
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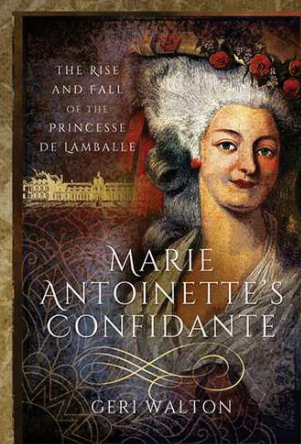
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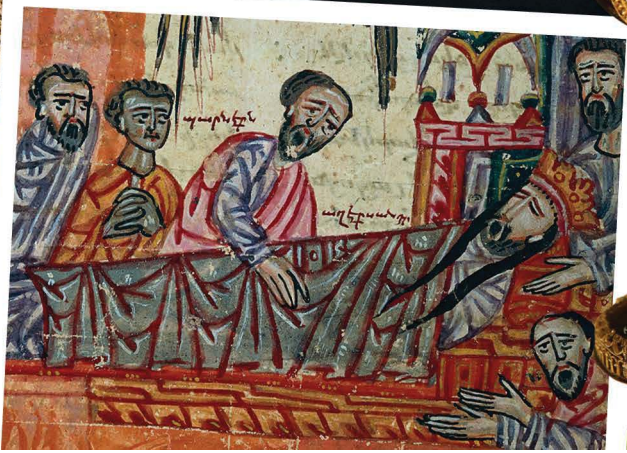
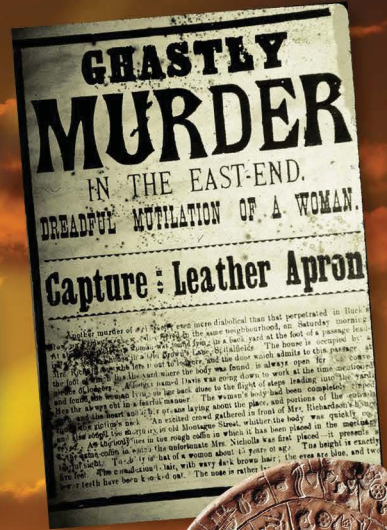
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50 GREATEST MYSTERIES





INTRODUCTION

In history, there are rarely any clear answers. It's up to us to piece together what evidence we have to draw the most likely conclusions about objects, events and people, in much the same way that a detective solves crimes. This gets especially difficult when there are no photographic or written documents to refer to – but then again, sometimes even video footage can't be trusted. Here are 50 of history's most perplexing mysteries...

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Words by
Lottie Goldfinch



50 SS OURANG MEDAN



Rumour has it that in June 1947, an SOS signal was sent by SS *Ourang Medan*, a Dutch freighter sailing near

Sumatra and Malaysia. "All officers including captain are dead, lying in chartroom and bridge. Possibly whole crew dead. I die". The decaying bodies of the entire ship's crew were found strewn across the decks, uninjured but with faces twisted in horror. Were they, as some have suggested, victims of biological weapons, or was it something more sinister?

49 THE WEIGHT OF THE SOUL



In early 19th-century Massachusetts, Dr Duncan MacDougall weighed six dying patients – five men and one woman. To his astonishment, the moment life left each of the patients, their weight reduced

by 21 grams, something that didn't happen in subsequent experiments on mice and dogs. Is this 21 gram difference, as MacDougall concluded, the weight of the human soul?

48 THE LOST REGIMENT



On 12 August 1915, during the World War I Gallipoli campaign, the 5th Battalion Norfolk Regiment was

advancing against Turkish lines when a strange fog allegedly came down over them. When it lifted, the men were nowhere to be seen. The fate of the missing men remained a mystery for the rest of the war, with Turkey denying their capture, but in 1919 their remains were finally identified, scattered over an area of about one square mile.

47 THE 'GHOST' BLIMP



August 16, 1942: A US Navy blimp crewed by Ernest Cody and Charles Adams

prepared for take-off from San Francisco Bay in search of Japanese enemy submarines. An hour into the flight, the pair radioed to say they were going to

examine a possible oil spill. The blimp was next seen crash-landed in Daly City, with no sign of its crew. Cody and Adams were never seen again.

45 THE ROHONC CODEX

Discovered in Hungary in the early 19th century, the Rohonc Codex is a 448-page illustrated book containing text in an unknown language and writing system, mixing runes with what seems to be Old Hungarian. The book also contains 84 illustrations depicting military battles, landscapes, and religious icons, which has led to theories that it is a religious or historical text. Another possibility is that it was a hoax by Sámuel Literáti Nemes, a well-known 19th-century forger.



46 THE STONE OF SCONE

Weighing 152kg with a roughly incised cross on one surface, the Stone of Scone has been associated with the crowning of Scottish kings since at least 847, but no one knows why. According to legend, the stone – also known as Lia Fáil (the speaking stone) – was lent to the Scots by the Irish, but it was never returned. Other legends state that the stone – now in Edinburgh Castle – was used by Jacob as a pillow at Bethel or, in Jewish tradition, was the pedestal for Noah's ark.

"LEGENDS STATE THAT THE STONE WAS THE PEDESTAL FOR NOAH'S ARK"



Iron rings on either side of the stone help with transportation



44 SHAKESPEARE'S STOLEN HEAD



In the chancel of Stratford-upon-Avon's Holy Trinity Church lies the grave of England's most famous playwright: William Shakespeare. But is all of him there? In 1879, *Argosy*

magazine put out the story that in 1794, the Bard's head had been stolen. A story often dismissed as fiction, recent examination of the grave with ground-penetrating radar has found that Shakespeare's head does appear to be missing from its resting place, perhaps stolen to order by a fan of his work, or sold on by chancing grave robbers.

“RADAR HAS FOUND THAT SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD DOES APPEAR TO BE MISSING”

42 KING SOLOMON'S GOLD

The biblical Solomon, a king of Israel between c970–931 BC, was renowned for his extraordinary wealth, held in a mysterious land known as Ophir. The location of Ophir has been placed in Africa, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Mozambique, to name but a few, but investigations of ancient copper mines in Jordan – active during Solomon's reign – have led some to believe that these, in fact, are the King's fabled mines.



ABOVE: It has been suggested that these copper mines in Jordan were the true source of King Solomon's wealth



43 THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE



A legendary substance said to be able to turn base metal to gold, as well as a way of achieving eternal youth and immortality, stories about the philosopher's stone have been around since circa AD 300. Sir

Isaac Newton is among those who have searched in vain for the substance but in 1382, French bookseller Nicolas Flamel claimed to have transformed lead into gold after decoding an ancient book of alchemy. Although never proven, Flamel did come in to considerable wealth around this time.

41 PYRAMID OF HELLINIKON



Located near Argos in Greece, the Pyramid of Hellinikon remains a mystery as to why, and when, it

was built. Possibly dating to 2000–2700 BC, some believe the 3.5-metre-high structure is a memorial to those who died in the struggle between mythical brothers Proetus and Acrisius for the throne of Argos.

40 WOLFSEGG IRON



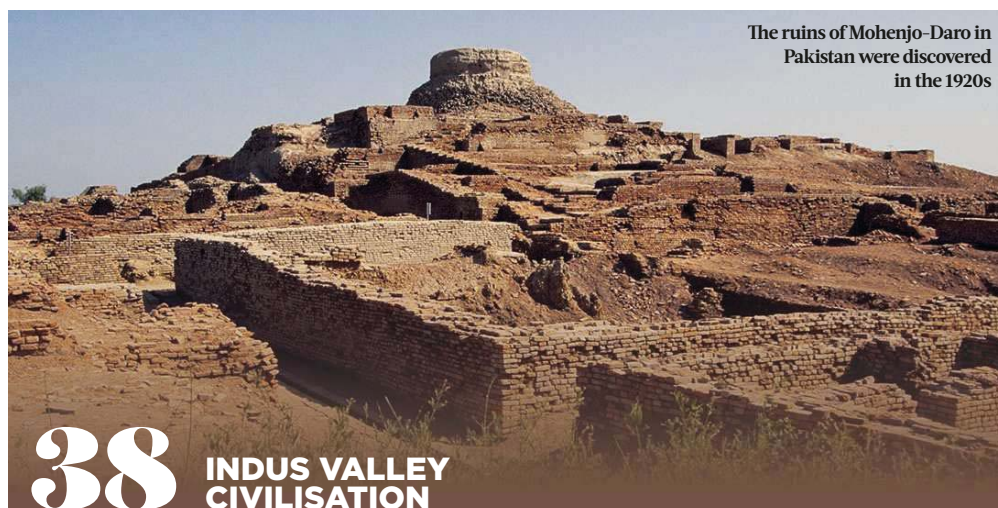
Found inside a large piece of coal in Wolfsegg am Hausruck, Austria, in 1885, the Wolfsegg Iron – also known as the Salzburg Cube – is an intriguing artefact. Weighing almost

800 grams, the egg-shaped object appears to have been carved from a single lump of iron ore. But how did this manmade object end up inside a piece of coal 20–60 million years old? Theories abound, ranging from a meteorite fragment to being made by a now-lost ancient civilisation. The most likely explanation is that it was a piece of cast iron used as ballast in mining machinery.

39 SPRING-HEELED JACK

Sightings of a man with a goatee beard, pointed ears and horns, and flashing, fiery eyes are recorded all over England during the 19th century. In the first recorded sighting, in London in 1837, the mysterious creature is said to have assaulted a young woman on Clapham Common, touching her flesh with claws “cold and clammy as those of a corpse”. A second episode the following day saw him leaping a nine-foot wall, earning him the name Spring-Heeled Jack. Some attribute the sightings to mass hysteria, while others believe an ill-humoured individual to be responsible.





The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan were discovered in the 1920s

38 INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

The people of the Indus River Valley once occupied more than 1,000 settlements over a 300,000-square-mile area along the Indus River, in what is now Pakistan and northwest India. The civilisation reached its peak between 2600 and 1900 BC and excavations of two major cities, Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, have revealed sophisticated buildings with an elaborate underground drainage system. But between 1900 BC and 1500 BC, this ancient civilisation collapsed and abandoned the cities, with some hiding their valuables under the floors of their homes. Was there a war? Famine? Plague? We may never know.

37 THE TARIM MUMMIES



In 1934, Swedish archaeologists working in the desert of the Tarim Basin in present-day Xinjiang, China, found a collection of around 200 mummies dating from 1800 BC – AD 200. Incredibly well-preserved thanks to the dry soil, these extraordinary mummies display distinctly Caucasian features – brown, and even red, hair and long noses. Buried in upside-down boats surrounded by a host of phallic symbols, DNA analysis

has revealed the mummies to be of mixed ancestry with European and some Siberian genetic markers. Who were these people and how did they come to be buried here?

36 ROME'S LOST LEGION



Hispania and Gaul before joining Claudius's

The Ninth Legion comprised some of the finest fighters of the Roman Empire. Formed in 65 BC, they fought in

invasion of Britain in AD 43 and taking part in the subduing of Boudicca's rebellion of AD 61, which saw the loss of many of the legion's foot-soldiers. The Ninth crops up in various instances after this but, mysteriously, seems to vanish without explanation in around AD 117. Did the legion, as novelist Rosemary Sutcliffe would have us believe in her 1954 book *Eagle of the Ninth*, disappear in the mists of Caledonia, only to then be slaughtered by northern tribes?

35 ROBIN HOOD



English folklore's most famous hero is probably Robin Hood, the outlaw who robbed from the rich to give to the poor. The first

literary reference to Robin is the c1377 poem *Piers Plowman*, and his legend has lived on ever since. But was there a real Robin Hood who inspired these folk tales? Medieval chroniclers were convinced that Robin Hood was alive and living in Sherwood Forest; Christian revellers in the 15th century celebrated May Day with games involving a Robin Hood-type figure with religious overtones. Certainly, as early as the 13th century, Robehod or Rabunhod had become popular names for criminals, but concrete evidence of his existence remains elusive.

34 THE CARNAC STONES



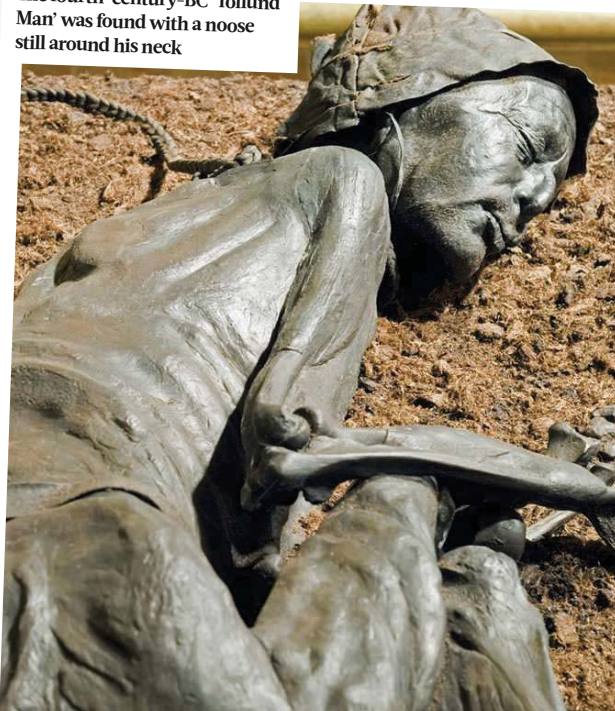
Surrounding the French village of Carnac in Brittany are more than 3,000 stones – some standing alone, others

positioned in clusters. It is generally thought that the stones were erected during the Neolithic period (4500–2000 BC), but no one knows why. The most popular theory is that they were linked to astronomy, possibly acting as calendars and observatories, and allowing priests to predict astronomical events such as eclipses. Another theory is that they were erected as a way of honouring the dead. Meanwhile, a local myth purports that they are the remains of a Roman legion turned to stone by the wizard Merlin.

33 BOG BODIES

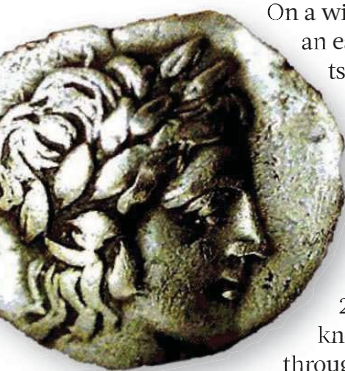
From Lindow Man to Elling Woman, several hundred ancient corpses have been found preserved in peat bogs across Europe, but how and why they died is often a mystery. The incredible preservation of these bodies is such that clothes, skin, nails, hair, stomach contents and even facial expressions have survived thousands of years, giving an unprecedented view into the lives of our ancient forbears. Many show signs of gruesome deaths – the Danish Tollund Man, for example, had been hanged – buried with the noose still around his neck. Eyes and mouth deliberately closed, experts believe he was a human sacrifice.

The fourth-century-BC 'Tollund Man' was found with a noose still around his neck





32 LOST CITY OF HELIKE



On a winter night in 373 BC, an earthquake-triggered tsunami swept over the Ancient Greek city of Helike, submerging its buildings and inhabitants and committing the once-thriving city to the sea floor. For more than 2,000 years, all that was known of the lost city was through the works of ancient writers such as Pliny and Ovid, and over time its exact location was lost. It wasn't until 2001 that the ruins of classical buildings were discovered... almost half a mile inland on the site of an ancient lagoon. The ruins of Helike have revealed significant archaeological finds, but there is still much to learn about this ancient city.

31 OAK ISLAND MONEY PIT



Off the south shore of Nova Scotia is an island that has frustrated centuries of treasure hunters

who have flocked to a depression in its forest floor, about 13 feet in diameter, said to contain buried treasure. Since 1795, people have tunnelled into the depression, only to encounter a series of wooden barriers. At 90 feet, a large stone tablet was found, inscribed with strange symbols interpreted as "Forty Feet Below, Two Million Pounds Are Buried". But no one has been able to dig further than 114 feet thanks to continued flooding of the shaft. Is the pit a natural phenomenon, or does it really contain buried treasure?

30 DAN COOPER



History's only unsolved plane hijacking took place on 24 November 1971, when a man identifying himself as Dan Cooper hijacked a Northwest Orient flight from Portland to Seattle, demanding \$200,000 in ransom money. Upon landing in Seattle, the plane's 36 passengers were exchanged for the money and four parachutes, and Cooper, with



29 AREA 51

Area 51, the top-secret US military base in Nevada, has been swathed in mystery for decades. Surrounded by miles of empty desert, confirmation of its existence wasn't confirmed until 2000, when photographs taken by a Soviet orbital probe were published. Yet, even today, it still doesn't 'officially' exist. One of the most famous mysteries involving Area 51 is the Roswell incident of 1947, which saw an alleged UFO crash-land near Roswell, New Mexico. Recovered and taken to Area 51 by the military who asserted that the recovered object was a crashed weather balloon, many still believe Area 51 is hiding evidence of alien life.

some of the crew, took to the sky again, headed for Mexico City. But mid-flight, Cooper parachuted out of the plane with the money and was never seen again. The case has baffled the FBI for 45 years, but the mysterious DB Cooper has never been identified.

28 CLEOPATRA'S TOMB



In 30 BC, Cleopatra, Egypt's last pharaoh, committed suicide after losing her empire to Rome at the Battle of Actium. According to historians of the time, the triumphant Roman emperor Octavian permitted Cleopatra and her lover Mark Antony to be buried together, but their tomb has never been found. Some believe that the lovers were interred in Cleopatra's palace, a site that is now under water. A more recent claim is that they are buried at Abusir, 28 miles

from Alexandria, among the ruins of a temple to the Egyptian god Osiris.



The restricted area's no-trespassing sign states that "use of deadly force" is authorised

27 THE DANCING PLAGUE OF 1518



In July 1518, in Strasbourg, a woman began to dance. Several days later, still dancing, she was joined by about 30 other people and within a month, 400 people were dancing – some literally dancing themselves to death. The authorities decided that the best cure was to keep dancing, and a wooden stage was constructed. According to one report, 15 dancers were dying each day from heart attacks, strokes or sheer exhaustion. Why these people continued to dance is still a mystery – theories offered include the psychoactive effects of a specific fungi, or a stress-induced psychosis triggered by disease and starvation.



26 THE ZODIAC KILLER



Between 1966–9, a deadly serial killer terrorised San Francisco, killing at least six confirmed – but possibly as many as 37 – victims. In letters sent to the press and police, the murderer referred to himself as the Zodiac, using a circle divided into four quarters as his sign-off. In addition to the letters, which taunted the police, the Zodiac also sent several coded letters, which he claimed could reveal his identity. Only one has been decoded: in it, the Zodiac claims those he had killed would become his slaves in the afterlife. Despite interviewing 2,500 suspects, the killer has never been found and the case remains open and unsolved.

giving rise to rumours of a ‘pharaoh’s curse’. Among its alleged victims were Archibald Douglas Reid, who supposedly X-rayed the mummy; Arthur Mace from the excavation team, who died of arsenic poisoning; secretary Richard Bethell who died suddenly in his sleep; and Carter’s patron, Lord Carnarvon, who died of blood poisoning from an infected mosquito bite six months after the discovery.

23 ALEXANDER THE GREAT



Ruler of the largest empire of the ancient world, Alexander the Great was just 33 when he died in 323 BC. His death, at the height of his success, was unexpected, and conspiracy theories still surround his untimely demise. Theories of smallpox, typhoid, leukemia, malaria and even alcoholism have been put forward, as has

murder at the hands of his generals, and poisoned wine. The true cause of death will probably never be known, but after a fever of 12 days, the young leader could neither move nor speak and could only shift his eyes in farewell as his troops filed past.

21 MOTHMAN



On 16 November 1966, the West Virginia newspaper *Point Pleasant Register* published a report titled

“Couples See Man-Sized Bird ... Creature ... Something”. Four days earlier, so the article went, up to 100 people were said to have seen a “large flying man with ten-foot wings”, a creature also described as a “large bird with red eyes”. The national press picked up on the story, and so the legend of the Mothman was born. A festival is held in his honour annually.

25 VOYNICH MANUSCRIPT



Described as “the world’s most mysterious medieval manuscript”, the Voynich Manuscript has baffled cryptologists, linguists and mathematicians since its rediscovery in 1912. At 236 pages long, the manuscript is written in an unknown

language, and features images of unidentified plants, astronomical symbols, as well as women bathing. Dated to the 15th century, it was even investigated – unsuccessfully – by World War II codebreakers. Debate still rages as to whether the manuscript is simply an elaborate hoax or whether it does indeed hold an encrypted message.

24 TUTANKHAMUN'S CURSE

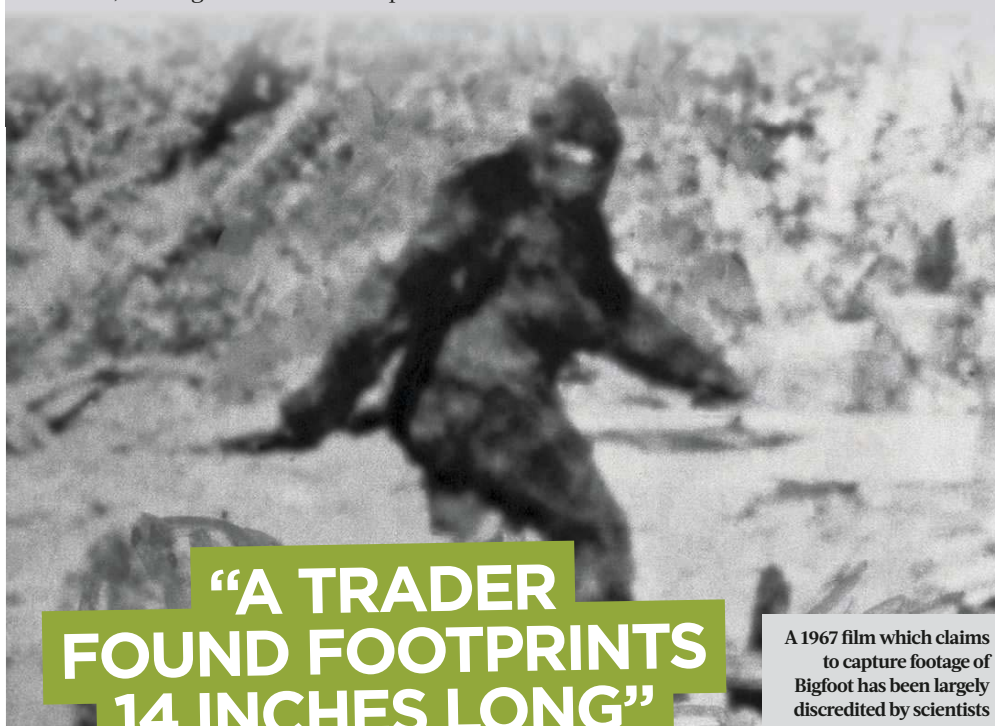


In 1922, archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb, and mummy, of Tutankhamun

in Egypt’s Valley of the Kings. Although no curse was found in the tomb, a number of Carter’s team, and visitors to the site, died unexpectedly in the years that followed,

22 BIGFOOT

Legends of huge man-apes, covered in hair with enormous feet, can be found in the histories of many countries, but their existence has never been proven. Known as Yeti in the Himalayas and Sasquatch in Canada, Bigfoot, as its US entity is known, appears in a number of Native American legends. The first sighting by a white man is said to have occurred in 1811, in Alberta, Canada, when a trader found four-toed footprints, 14 inches long and eight inches wide, in the snow. There are even photographs of the mysterious creature, although most have been proven hoaxes.



**“A TRADER
FOUND FOOTPRINTS
14 INCHES LONG”**

A 1967 film which claims to capture footage of Bigfoot has been largely discredited by scientists



20 SOLWAY SPACEMAN



On a sunny May day in 1964, Carlisle fireman Jim Templeton took a photograph of his eldest daughter near the Solway Firth, a river estuary separating England and Scotland. But when the photograph was developed, a figure, apparently dressed in a spacesuit, could be seen behind her. The MOD were initially disinterested, but later that summer, two men claiming to be from "the Ministry" asked to be taken to the site of the photograph before driving off. Who was the mysterious figure in the photograph? Some believe it was an alien; others suspect it was the overexposed image of Templeton's wife with her back turned to them, although Templeton himself swore that no one else was in the frame when he took the photograph.

19 PRINCES IN THE TOWER

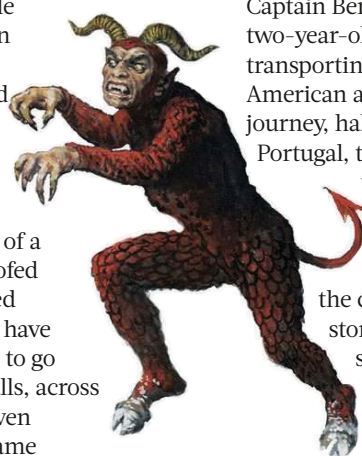


Following the death of their father, Edward IV, in 1483, the late king's two sons, Edward V and his younger brother Richard were taken to the Tower of London by their uncle, Richard Duke of Gloucester, to

prepare for Edward's coronation. But instead of rejoining their family, Edward and Richard disappeared, seemingly without a trace, and their uncle Richard took the throne. The mystery of their disappearance has never been solved, although most believe they were murdered. Did Richard murder his nephews to secure the throne or did the brothers escape? No direct evidence for their deaths exists but in 1674, a workman at the Tower dug up a small wooden box containing two small skeletons that were later buried in Westminster Abbey.

18 THE DEVIL'S FOOTPRINTS

On 8 February 1855, people living near the River Exe in Devon woke to a thick blanket of snow, white and untouched. Untouched by humans, that is, for littering the snow were a collection of cloven hoofprints, similar to that of a donkey. But no cloven-hoofed animal could have achieved what this beast seemed to have done. The prints appeared to go through haystacks and walls, across roofs, over the river and even up drainpipes. Locals became convinced the Devil had visited them in the night looking for sinners, and many became afraid to leave their houses.



Another theory is that an experimental balloon from Devonport Dockyard had trailed its mooring shackles across the area. Not everyone was convinced, though.

17 MARY CELESTE



One of the most famous maritime mysteries is that of the *Mary Celeste*, a 282-ton brigantine that sailed from New York on 7 November 1872, bound for Genoa, Italy. Carrying seven crew members, as well as Captain Benjamin Briggs, his wife and two-year-old daughter, the ship was transporting a cargo of 1,701 barrels of American alcohol. About a month into its journey, half-way between the Azores and Portugal, the captain of the *Dei Gratia* spotted the *Mary Celeste* and saw instantly that it was out of control. After boarding the ship, he found it to be empty of life, with signs that the crew had left in a great hurry. Later stories of half-eaten breakfasts and steaming cups of tea found onboard are the stuff of fiction, but the chronometer and sextant were missing, as was the longboat. The crew were never found and the mystery remains unsolved.

16 THE TURIN SHROUD

An unassuming piece of linen cloth bearing the faint image of a bearded man, the Turin Shroud remains a topic of fierce debate. For some, it is the cloth in which Christ was wrapped after the Crucifixion; for others, it is a medieval forgery. The first historical record of the shroud can be found in France, in the mid-14th century, and initial carbon dating seems to support this, yet other tests have dated it to AD 300–400. How the image was transferred onto the cloth is also a mystery, as are the reddish stains, consistent with wounds from a crucifixion, that many believe are blood. For now, the shroud's origins remain a mystery, with even the Catholic Church refusing to decide officially one way or another.

The Turin Shroud on display in Turin Cathedral, Italy, 2015



"THE TURIN SHROUD REMAINS A TOPIC OF FIERCE DEBATE"



A digitally enhanced negative image of the Turin Shroud



15 KENNETH ARNOLD'S 'FLYING SAUCERS'



Sightings of mysterious unidentified flying objects (UFOs) are not a modern phenomenon

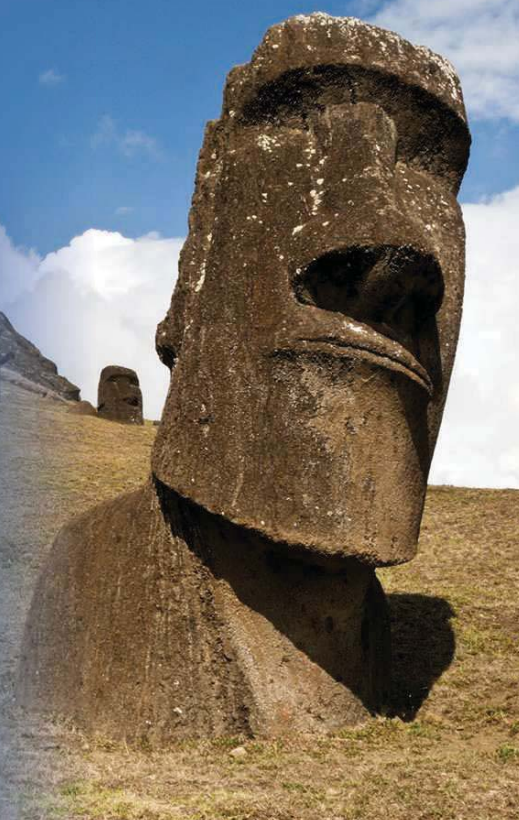
– there are even aboriginal cave paintings that appear to represent alien visitors.

But during the 1940s, there was a surge of interest in alien life, a fascination that began on 24 June 1947, when pilot Kenneth Arnold reported seeing nine glowing objects flying in a 'V' formation over Mount Rainier in Washington. Arnold estimated that the UFOs, which he believed to be 45–50 feet wide, were flying at speeds of up to 1,700mph, after they were seen flying between two mountains spaced 50 miles apart in just one minute, 42 seconds.

Arnold's sighting caused a media sensation, and became a catalyst for similar reports of UFO activity across the US. Theories about the origins of the objects range from a meteor breaking up as it hit the earth's atmosphere to simply pelicans, flying in formation.

13 EASTER ISLAND HEADS

About 2,200 miles from the west coast of Chile and 2,600 miles east of Tahiti lies Rapa Nui, or Easter Island as it is commonly known, so-named by Dutch explorers to mark the day they arrived in 1722. Some 63 square miles in size, Rapa Nui is famous for the near-900 giant stone busts – known as moai – that litter the island. Averaging four metres high and weighing 13 tons, the enormous figures are believed to have been carved by Polynesian settlers between 1400–1650. But what purpose did such a vast army of stone heads have, and how were they constructed and transported? One theory is that they are representations of the indigenous people's ancestors, carved each time an important tribal figure passed away. Excavations have revealed that the Easter heads actually have bodies that have become buried over the centuries.



14 HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON



One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the hanging gardens are said to have been built by King

Nebuchadnezzar II, ruler of Babylon for 44 years from 605 BC, to cheer up his homesick wife, Amytis of Media. To remind his wife of her green, lush homeland, Nebuchadnezzar built an artificial mountain with rooftop gardens. The gardens probably didn't hang in the way we would understand – the name comes from an inexact translation of the Greek word *kremastos*, which actually means overhanging. The huge tiered gardens, said to have been 400 feet wide by 400 feet long and more than 80 feet high, were an incredible sight, filled with all manner of plants. Yet no trace of them has ever been found in Babylon, and there are no surviving Babylonian texts that mention them. Some historians believe the gardens were actually sited about 350 miles south of Babylon, in Nineveh, in today's central Iraq. No thorough research of the area has been possible, so the gardens' location remains a mystery.

12 ARK OF THE COVENANT

An ornate, gilded case built some 3,000 years ago to house the two stone tablets on which Moses had written the Ten Commandments, the Bible describes the Ark of the Covenant as being the size of a 19th-century seaman's chest – about 45 inches long, 27 inches high and 27 inches wide – gold-plated and topped with two golden angels. Stories of the Ark's powers are plenty: at one point, it was captured by the Philistines who were allegedly forced to keep moving it around after mice and hemorrhoids struck the cities to which it was taken.

But the Ark disappears from the records in c597, when the Israelites were conquered by the Babylonian empire. Some believe it is hidden in Aksum, Ethiopia, in the cathedral of St Mary of Zion; others claim it lies hidden in a warren of passages beneath the First Temple in Jerusalem. In 1982, archaeologist Ron Wyatt claimed he had found the ark, buried beneath the hill on which Christ was crucified, but he was unable to provide proof. The mystery as to Ark's whereabouts still remains.



11 TUNGUSKA EXPLOSION



On 30 June 1908, a fireball 50–100m wide streaked across the sky above a forest near the Podkamennaya

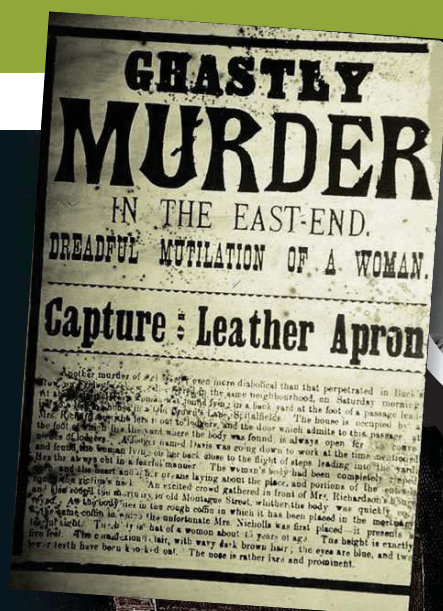
Tunguska river in Siberia. Some 80 million trees across a 770-square-mile area were flattened in the blast; wildlife was reduced to smoldering carcasses and a shockwave knocked people off their feet and shattered windows in towns hundreds of miles away. Eye witnesses reported observing a light almost as bright as the Sun, and heat so intense it felt as if clothing was on fire. "The sky was split in two, and high above the forest the whole northern part of the sky appeared covered with fire..." said one observer. But what caused the so-called Tunguska event, a force that produced 185 times more energy than the atomic bomb at Hiroshima in 1945? Many are convinced it was an asteroid that disintegrated at between 3–6 miles above the earth, which would explain why no crater has ever been found. Other theories include an alien spacecraft crash.



10 JACK THE RIPPER

Jack the Ripper is Britain's most notorious serial killer, an individual who, between 31 August and 31 December 1888 stalked the streets of London's East End, murdering and mutilating at least five women. The first victim was 42-year-old prostitute Mary Ann Nicholls, whose throat was slashed twice and stomach ripped open. A week later, on 8 September, the Ripper claimed his second victim, another prostitute, Annie Chapman. Her head was nearly severed and her bladder taken as a 'trophy'. Panic swept through Whitechapel, the site of both murders. Over the next two months, three more women were brutally murdered. The last, 25-year-old Mary Jeanette Kelly, was found with her throat cut, her nose and breasts cut off and dumped on a table alongside her heart.

Many suspects have been put forward, among them lawyer Montague John Druiitt, whose body was found in the Thames on 31 December 1888. Could his death explain why the killings suddenly stopped? Experts believed the killer to be someone who possessed skill with a knife, perhaps a doctor or a butcher. One theory even linked Queen Victoria's grandson, Prince Albert Victor, to the crimes, although there is little evidence for this. To this day, the Ripper has never been identified.



FAR LEFT: Jack the Ripper has also been known as Leather Apron
LEFT: Prince Albert Victor was linked to the crimes



"HER HEAD WAS SEVERED AND HER BLADDER TAKEN AS A TROPHY"

9 COPPER SCROLL TREASURE



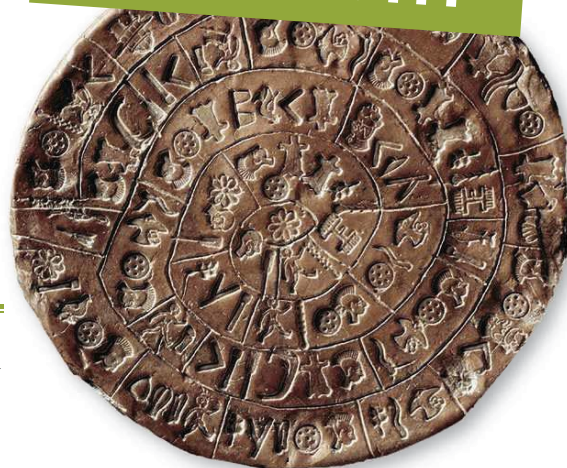
Part of a cache of first-century documents known as the Dead Sea Scrolls – discovered in 11 caves at Qumran,

near the northern edge of the Dead Sea between 1947 and 1956 – the Copper Scroll has often been described as the most important and the least understood. The only text to have been written on metal (copper mixed with about one per cent tin), it could not be unrolled conventionally, so in 1955, it was cut into 23 strips and pieced back together. Dating to between AD 25-100, the Copper Scroll contained directions to 64 locations where immense quantities of treasure could be found – a total haul of more than a billion dollars. *"Forty-two talents lie under the stairs in the salt pit... Sixty-five bars of gold lie on*

the third terrace in the cave of the old Washers House..." and so on it went. Hunts for the listed treasure began almost immediately, but the scroll's lack of detail has meant no one has ever found any of it. Has the treasure already been looted, or is it still buried and waiting to be found?

8 THE PHAISTOS DISC

Discovered at the palace-site of Phaistos on the Greek island of Crete in 1908, the fired clay Phaistos Disc is believed to date to 1700 BC and the height of the Minoan civilisation. Some 16cm in diameter and about 1cm thick, experts have been studying the disc for centuries, trying to decipher the unknown language inscribed on its front and reverse. Many believe the disc's 241 symbols are meant to be read in a spiral direction – from the outside edge, inwards. The most recent interpretation is that the disc may contain a prayer to a Minoan goddess, and one



researcher believes he has identified three words that may translate to 'pregnant mother', 'goddess' or 'shining mother'. However, other experts remain unconvinced, with some even proposing that the disc is, in fact, an elaborate hoax. Either way, we may never discover its true meaning.



7 BERMUDA TRIANGLE



Covering about 500,000 square miles of ocean off the southeastern tip of Florida, the Bermuda Triangle – or the Devil's

Triangle as it is also known – has seen several ships and aeroplanes disappear in mysterious circumstances over the centuries. And the Triangle is more than just a modern phenomenon. Christopher Columbus, when travelling through the area on his first trip to the New World in 1492, wrote of a great flame that crashed into the sea there and of strange lights appearing in the distance. Even Shakespeare was sufficiently intrigued by the Bermuda Triangle, with some believing his play *The Tempest* to have been written about a real Bermuda Triangle shipwreck. Over the past century alone, the Triangle has been blamed for the disappearance of at least 20 planes and 50 ships.

One of the most famous mysteries of the Bermuda Triangle was the disappearance

of five TBM Avenger Torpedo Bombers on 5 December 1945. All 14 men involved disappeared without a trace, as well as the Martin Mariners flying boat and its 13-man crew that went to search for them. Conspiracy theorists have proposed a number of possible causes for the disappearances, including paranormal activity, giant structures under the seabed causing crashes and even that the Triangle comprises the souls of African slaves thrown overboard during their journey from Africa to the US. Other more plausible theories include anomalies in the Earth's magnetic field causing equipment to malfunction, or hexagonal cloud formations capable of causing 170mph winds and waves more than 45ft high.

6 LOCH NESS MONSTER



Scotland's most famous resident, the legend of the Loch Ness Monster (or Nessie as it is affectionately

known) goes back hundreds of years to its first

recorded sighting, on 22 August 565, by St Columba. Since then, there have been more than 1,000 recorded sightings of a supposed prehistoric creature living beneath the waters of Loch Ness in the Scottish Highlands.

The first purported photograph of Nessie's head and neck was taken by London gynaecologist Robert Kenneth Wilson in 1934. The photo garnered a great deal of interest and was published in the *Daily Mail*, but it is now widely dismissed as a hoax.

In 1962, dedicated Nessie hunter Tim Dinsdale helped set up the Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau, which used everything from airborne searches to echo sounders, hot-air balloons, sonar, infra-red cameras and submarines to investigate the creature's existence.

The year 1977 saw magician and psychic Anthony Shiels claim he had summoned the monster out of the water and taken a photo of it, while in 2007, a videotape emerged that appeared to show a black object about 14 metres long, moving through the waters of the loch.

Nessie sightings continue to be reported, with seven sightings recorded in 2016. But what really lurks beneath the still waters of Loch Ness?

5 KING ARTHUR

The legendary figure of King Arthur, the Roman-Celtic leader said to have defended Britain against Saxon invaders in the late-fifth and early-sixth centuries, is one that still leaves historians divided. Details of Arthur are sketchy: he appears in folklore and literature, but hard evidence of his existence is distinctly lacking, leading some to wonder if he ever existed at all.

The earliest reference to Arthur is in a poem dating from the seventh to 11th century, *Y Gododdin*, which contains an elegy to Arthur. Three other historical documents, Geoffrey of Monmouth's 12th-century *Historia Regum Britanniae*, the tenth-century *Annales Cambriae* and the ninth-century *Historia Brittonum* all cite Arthur as being a real person, linking him to several battles of the time. Yet Arthur appears to be excluded from other historical accounts, leading many historians to believe he is simply a fictional hero.

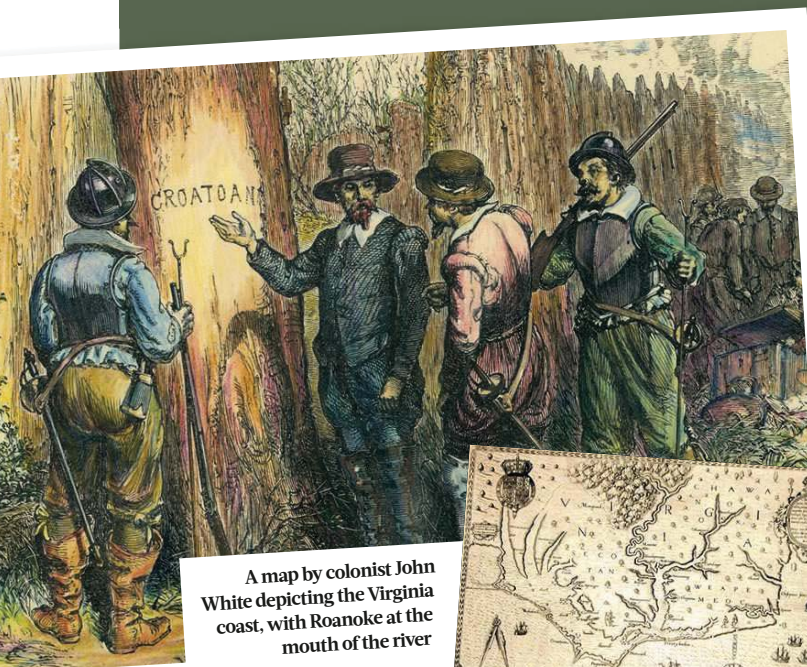
Nevertheless, believers continue to search for Arthur's burial place, as well as the site of his fictional castle Camelot and the famous Round Table.

A fifth-to-sixth-century royal palace in Tintagel, the site where Arthur is said to have been conceived, was discovered in 2016





4 ROANOKE COLONY



A map by colonist John White depicting the Virginia coast, with Roanoke at the mouth of the river

The first English settlement in the New World, the Roanoke Island colony was founded by explorer Sir Walter Raleigh in August 1585. Sited in what is now Dare's County, North Carolina, the colony was set up on the orders of Elizabeth I, but after suffering dwindling food supplies and Indian attacks, the community returned to England in 1586. A second attempt to colonise was made in 1587, when 115 settlers led by an Englishman named John White set foot on American soil. Just a few weeks after their arrival, White's granddaughter became the first baby born in the New World to English parents; the future seemed bright.

Later that year, White returned to England to procure supplies for the colony, but was unable to return to America until August 1590, thanks to war between England and Spain.

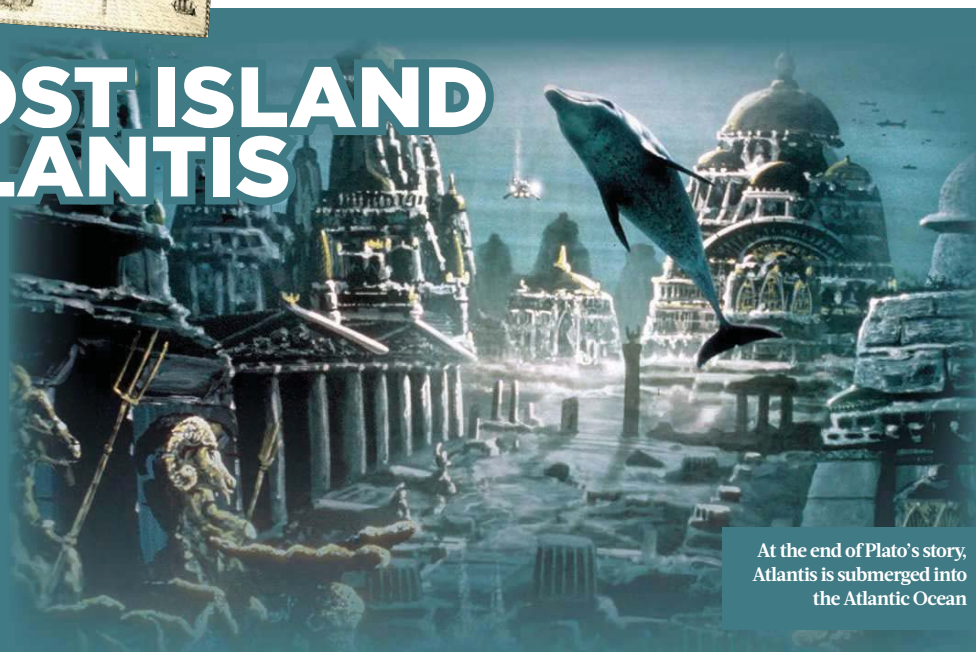
When White did finally return to the settlement, on his granddaughter's birthday of 18 August, he found it completely empty, with no trace of the colonists he had left and no sign of violence. The only clue to their whereabouts – including his own daughter and granddaughter – was the word 'CROATOAN' carved into a palisade that had been built around the complex. Assuming this meant that the men and women had moved on to Croatoan Island – now Hatteras Island – some 60 miles away, White initiated a search, but problems with the ship and bad weather forced them off course.

White eventually left for England and the mystery remains as to what happened to his family and friends. One theory, based on tree-ring data from Virginia, is that extreme drought hit the area between 1587 and 1589, contributing to the demise of the colony, although this doesn't explain where they went. Another theory is that the colonisers were absorbed into an Indian tribe known as the Croatans.

3 THE LOST ISLAND OF ATLANTIS

Since it was first mentioned by the Ancient Greek philosopher Plato in his dialogues *Timaeus* and *Critias*, the lost island of Atlantis has continued to intrigue. In his writings, composed in 360–347 BC, Plato describes Atlantis as a powerful, scientifically advanced community that was cast to the ocean floor in just one day and night after its people fell out of favour with the gods following a war with Athens. Plato describes the island as being bigger than Libya and Asia Minor put together, with a location in the Atlantic “just beyond the Pillars of Hercules”, the two rocks that mark the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar.

The mythical island dropped off the radar until the 17th century, when philosopher and scientist Francis Bacon revived the topic with his utopian novel *The New Atlantis*. In 1882, former US Congressman Ignatious L. Donnelly sparked a number of hunts for the



At the end of Plato's story, Atlantis is submerged into the Atlantic Ocean

lost island with his *Atlantis: The Antediluvian World*, but no concrete evidence of its existence has been ever been found.

The idea of an island containing an advanced, utopian society of wisdom and peace, as Atlantis came to be known, continues to fascinate in literature and film, and many still believe Plato's writings to be based on fact. One theory proposes that the

island fell victim to the notorious Bermuda Triangle. Another claims that the story of Atlantis is that of the Minoan civilisation that flourished on the Greek islands of Crete and Thera (now Santorini) before a huge volcanic eruption in c1600 BC exploded millions of tons of rock, ash and gas into the atmosphere and possibly wiped out Minoan cities throughout the region.

2 THE HOLY GRAIL

“THERE ARE SOME
200 GOBLETS
ACROSS EUROPE
VYING FOR THE
TITLE”

Said to be the cup from which Christ drank at the Last Supper, and the vessel that received the blood that flowed from his side during the crucifixion, the Holy Grail is still the most sought-after of Christian relics. A ‘holy chalice’ is referenced in the Bible, but it wasn’t until the 12th century that the story of the ‘grail’ became tied up with that of King Arthur. In a poem written between 1181 and 1190, one of the Knights of the Round Table visits a mysterious castle where the grail is being guarded by the ‘Fisher King’. The writer credited a source book, but the original work remains a mystery. Other writers then continued to develop the concept; according to another 12th-century poem, *Joseph d’Arimathie* by French writer Robert de Boron, the grail was brought to Glastonbury, England by Joseph of Arimathea, a wealthy Jew who supposedly recovered Jesus’s body after the crucifixion. It was then buried somewhere nearby – the water is said to run red at the site of its burial.

In 2014, two Spanish researchers claimed that they had already found the grail – a 2,000-year-old jewel-encrusted onyx chalice, known as the Chalice of Doña Urraca, which has been kept at the Basilica of San Isidoro in León, Spain since the 11th century. According to the pair, the chalice was transported to Cairo by Muslim travellers before coming into the possession of Ferdinand I of Leon. Historians remain unconvinced, pointing out that there are some 200 goblets across Europe vying for the title of Holy Grail.

One other theory is that the grail is actually held at the US Bullion Depository in Fort Knox, Kentucky – perhaps the most secure building on the planet. According to legend, behind the building’s 22-ton steel door and multiple security measures lies in a special room which houses the Holy Grail, the Ark of the Covenant and the True Cross.

MAIN: Glastonbury Tor is thought to be a possible location of the grail RIGHT: The Chalice of Doña Urraca has been dated to around the time of Jesus





1 Stonehenge

Today's stone circle is a masterpiece of Neolithic engineering, but the first monument at Stonehenge was a circular earthwork enclosure, built in about 3000 BC and dug with simple antler tools. Some 56 timber or stone posts were then erected inside the ditch and the site was used for cremation ceremonies. But it was in around 2500 BC that the stone monument we know today was constructed, comprising large sarsen stones and smaller stones known as 'bluestones'.


For centuries, scientists and archaeologists have puzzled over how such huge stones were transported to Salisbury Plain before the invention of the wheel. The sarsen stones – the largest of which weighs 30 tons – are sandstone and thought to have been brought from the Marlborough Downs, 20 miles away from Stonehenge. But the smaller bluestones are believed to have originated in south-west

Wales, 150 miles away – a huge distance to move such large objects. Some archaeologists believe the stones were transported by moving glaciers, but human effort via water and land is now thought to be more likely. A system of wooden A-frames, weights, timber platforms and plant fibre ropes were then used to raise the stones into place, together with precisely interlocking joints, unseen at any other prehistoric monument.

The main axis of the stones is aligned upon the solstitial axis, meaning that at the summer solstice, the Sun rises over the horizon to the north-east, close to the largest stone, while at the winter solstice, in December, it sets in the south-west. These two dates, it is believed, were of particular significance to those who built and used Stonehenge, and radiocarbon dating on animal remains found near the site has revealed that pigs were slaughtered in December or January every year, which

suggests an annual ritual around the time of the winter solstice.

The site's purpose has intrigued people for centuries. The oldest-known depiction of Stonehenge shows Merlin placing one of the top stones in place. And in 1663, physician Walter Charleton claimed that Stonehenge was built by early medieval Danes as a site for their kings to be coronated. Meanwhile, philosopher and writer John Aubrey, who surveyed the monument in around 1640, believed Stonehenge was a temple built by, and for, the Druids. Other possible uses include a centre for healing and a place of pilgrimage for the Neolithic sick. Indeed, human activity at the site predates the stones by some 4,500 years, and charcoal dating to 7000 BC has been unearthed at Stonehenge – a sign of human activity. It may even have been a huge burial site for high status people, with the stones serving as grave markers.



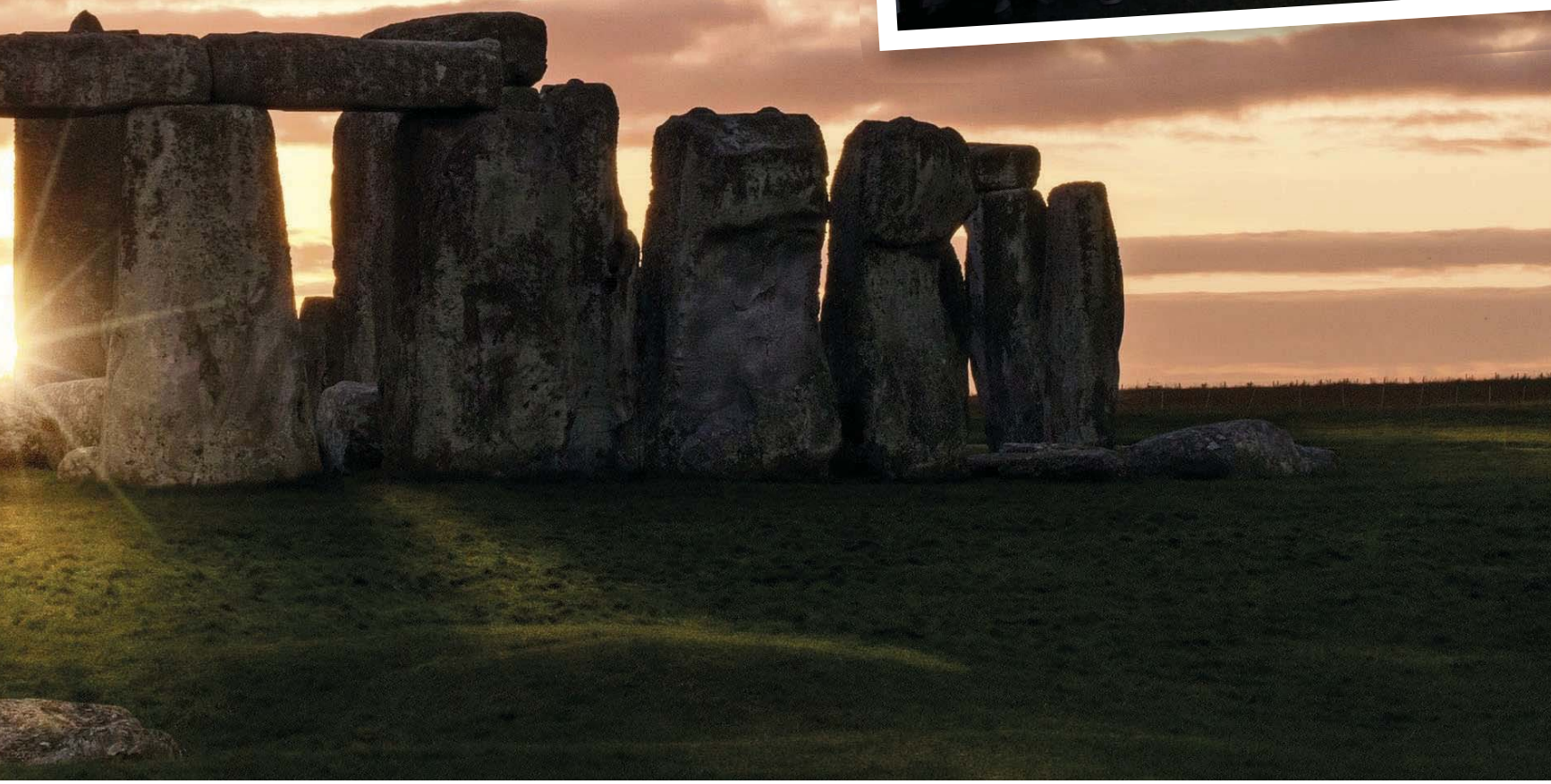
The stones are aligned with the position of the sunrise on the summer solstice, leading some to believe that Stonehenge was an astronomical clock



LEFT: A fanciful 19th-century depiction of Ancient Britons celebrating a Druidic festival
BELOW: Modern-day Druids celebrate the summer solstice at Stonehenge

Grand Conventional *Festival*

**“JOHN AUBREY BELIEVED
STONEHENGE WAS A
TEMPLE BUILT BY, AND
FOR, THE DRUIDS”**



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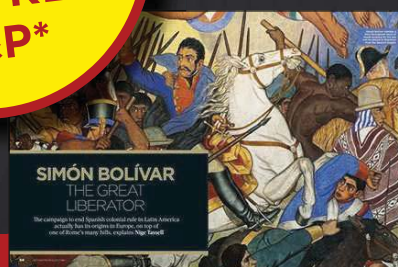
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